For Zion's Herald and Weslevan Journal.

WESLEYAN CHAPEL BURNED WITH FIRE.

Waterford became a station in 1834. In 1836 this house was erected and dedicated to the service of the Triune God. The church, from that time to the present, has had at least her share of trials, as many who have known her state can testify. The 16th of the present month was the time set apart for our quarterly meeting for this charge and Lovell Circuit. We.looked forward with pleasure to that period, and our prayer was that good might result from the meeting. Our prayer was heard.— Our belored Presiding Elder, E. Robinson, came in the fulness of the gospel of peace. We found it good to listen to the word of life which dropped from his lips. Our prayer-meeting in the evening was interesting and powerful. We left the sanctuary about 9, feeling that all was secure. And after prayer to God was offered, we retired to rest; our dreams were of continued prosperity. But between the hours of 3 and 4 we were roused from our slumbers with the cry of Fire-fire! We rushed from our dwellings-when, sad to relate, our hely and beautiful house where our fathers and brethren worshisped, and where many of our brethren in the ministry have led the devotions of the people, was in flames. When the people arrived the flames were belching forth in every part of the house. Soon we witnessed the falling ruins, and all was a heap. The manner of its taking fire is unknown. No blame is attached to any one .-Whole loss \$2200. No insurance. Nothing saved. The carpets, double bass, Sabbath School library of more than 500 volumes, as was said, with good Bible, and hymn book containing the Discipline, were consumed. Besides the bell was melted. I believe this society are entitled to the sympathy and aid of this Conference, yea, the Zion of God in general. 1. We are few in numbers, not what they were when they erected their former house .-Some have left the earthly sanctuary for the house and they stand in the same relations to God have announced that they will use the old one, the not made with hands, some moved away, and and to each other that they did before. The trans- candidates of course will prepare for it. Uncertainty others have fled from our ranks. 2. Poor, they felt they had all they could do to meet their demands. Some who had pews in the other house feel unable to have any interest or property in this, -poverty prevents,-and 3. They are disposed to help themselves. There are those who still feel for the cause of God and our beloved Methodism. They will do all they can. 4. This society has been benevolent; they gave 100 dollars to aid in re-establish the Depository at New York, when that was burned. Will not the agents of the Book Concern in return feel for us and make an effort to send us a Sabbath School library. Permit me to make a few suggestions, and, 1. Will not the preachers especially interest themselves in our benalf. Several, yea, many of our preachers have

> trict they can forward by the Presiding Elder .--Brethren and sisters don't forget us. We should gratefully receive from any source. R. H. STINCHFIELD. Respectfully yours, Waterford Me

> labored here, and among them two Presiding El-

ders, viz., W. F. Farrington, D. Copeland; and

one is a native of this place, viz., A. Sanderson. Our

present Presiding Elder knows in some measure

our state. Will not all take hold of this matter?

Are we not entitled to more sympathy than as

though we got involved by building? 2. Will not

the church feel for us, and feel where it will do us

good, viz., in pockets filled from the Lord's treasury.

You can give to your preachers, and on this dis-

The Christian Advocate and Journal will please

A WORD TO THE CHURCH.

Dear Brethren and Sisters,-Are you prospering n religion? Are you living in the constant enjoyment of salvation? Are you in the possession of "perfect love?" Are you "groaning" after it? Some of you can answer these questions in the affirmative, but can all of you?

Are you enjoying a good revival in your church? f not, what is the reason? Are you any in the fault, or are you not?

Are you taking good care of your ministers?-Are you supplying their temporal necessities, so that they can devote themselves "wholly" to the

work of God? Will you have the goodness to look at this matter. Don't try to "run round the

Do you give all you are able for the Missionary cause? Is conscience pretty quiet in this matter? A word to the wise.

Do you pray in your families, much in your clos ets, and generally in the prayer-meetings? Do you attend class-meetings weekly, and have you settled up all you difficulties with your neighbors, brethren, &c? Can't some of you give an old friend some information on the above?

For Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal.

REVIVALS.

Bear brethren in the ministry,-Why is it that we have so few revivals in New England? Can you give a satisfactory answer to this question before God? After saying what you can about the deleterious influence of the late political excitement, and the deadness and the difficulties of churches, as affecting the work of God, can you say that you are entirely guiltless in this matter? you done as much in promoting revivals, as you should have done? Have you fully done your

duty in this matter? Brethren, we must have a general revival in New England. All heaven is willing. Do not our own hearts respond, Amen, so let it be? Blessed be God, there are some indications of such a work. In some places sinners are coming home to God;

converts are praising God for salvation. Brethren, let us hear from you. Let us know through the Herald, &c., what God is doing among

Can't you keep the "revival department well filled? The "compromise" and "division" department has been well supplied recently-don't let us forget that blessed revival department.

PERSONS BORN AT THE WRONG TIME.

Dow, Jr., thus closes one of his patent sermons.

My respected friends-there are many among you,

who to be self satisfied, ought to have been born a hundred years ago and others a hundred years hence. They appear to have been cast upon the earth at the wrong period, and in a wrong place, like a duck's egg dropped by the margin of some muddy pool. They find no food suited to their taste upon the sumptuous table spread before them. They had rather go back and pick the bones of the past, or stick their fingers in the unprepared dishes of the fu-ture, than partake of the rich bounty which the present provides. Such folks are born both before and after their time, and have no business here at this exact period. However, the fault is not theirs; and it is not my province to cast blame upon their paents. We should all, my friends, bestow little thought upon what has been, or what is to be, but make the best of what is: and joy, peace, and con-

Mortal man must not keep immortal anger.

tentment, shall be ours in the end. So mote it be

ANDREW. A writer in the Philadelphia Repository speaks thus

ate if any cause have been originated, or would iginate in that episcopacy, to distract the church, to lead any Bishop, minister or member, to disgard or disobey any of her highest official deci-

nally answer is not whether Bishop Andrew is properly or improperly connected with slavery, or bether the Conference acted wisely or unwisely passing the resolution in his case, but whether a ishop has a right on his own individual responsiility to nullify an official act of the General Con ence, and thereby assume the ground that he is eater than the Conference, or that he is not bound obey its decisions only as they may comport with own views of propriety. And if he cannot by hir logical argument and demonstrative evidence rove that he is greater than the Conference, and as an official right to act independent of its decions, then it will necessarily follow that he ought o feel himself bound to act in accordance with its equirements, and must therefore be convinced that he has acted above his authority in violating the order of that ecclesiastical compact to which he is menable, and whose requirements he totally disrearded while inducing another Bishop to act in pen opposition to the vote of a large majority of s members, as is plainly specified in his letter, where he very specially invites Bishop Andrew to e with him at the Southern Conferences in his diion of the episcopal work for the present year, there he says, "I am sure your services will not be unacceptable." We are not therefore to suppose that he invited him to the Conference as a mere friend, minister, or travelling companion, but as an eting Bishop. For he says, I am the more solicius that you should be at Lyuchburg, from the et that my present state of health creates a doubt ether I shall be able to reach it." Here then, if understand these words correctly, is a practical regard of the official decision of the General ference expressed in the following preamble resolution: "Whereas the Discipline of our arch forbids the doing any thing calculated to estroy our Itinerant General Superintendency, and thereas Bishop Andrew has become connected rith slavery by marriage, and otherwise, and this et having drawn after it circumstances which in e estimation of the General Conference will great-

tirely prevent it-therefore "Resolved, That it is the sense of this General onference that he desist from the exercise of this

embarrass the exercise of his office as an Itine-

ant General Superintendent, if not in some places

office so long as the impediment remains." It is in view of this resolution that Bishop Soule's conduct must be tested; and it must here be sufficiently obvious that by inviting and wishing Bishop Andrew to officiate as a General Superintendent in sition to its requirement, he has assumed a fearful responsibility, and thereby occupies a position that he cannot maintain before another General Conference, except that Conference, would make such a surrender to episcopal assumption as was never contemplated by our fathers; and which can never be made in consistence with the present organization of Methodism. Sound policy implies that no department shall infringe upon the rights of another department. All infractions on established principles of righteous administration ought to be watched with great vigilance and be always resisted with unflinching moral firmness. For the history of past centuries bids us beware of the rocks on which others have been wrecked. But the Bishop's tter not only places him in direct opposition to the General Conference, but to the wisdom and desion of a majority of his episcopal colleagues in the apportionment of the episcopal work, who in impliance with the resolution of the General Conerence assigned no work to Bishop Andrew, beause the impediment on which the Conference cted still remained. In that letter he says: "It has often been asked through the public journals, and otherwise, why Bishop Andrew was not assigned his regular portion of the episcopal work for the four ensuing years on the plan of visitation formed by the Bishops and published in the official papers? It devolves on the majority of my colagues in the episcopacy, (if indeed we have an episcopacy,) rather than on me, to answer this nestion. Our difference of opinion in the premises I have no doubt was in Christian honesty and sincerity." The position that the Bishop occupies, equally at variance with the action of the Conference and a majority of the Bishops, in a proper distribution of the episcopal work, can never be properly maintained. And if himself and others can make his proceedings in these respects comport with true Methodistical policy, they must have resources of reasons and arguments to which I have no access, and must therefore patiently wait to see if any thing shall be produced to change my present views of the eventful letter. Ardent as were my wishes for and expectations of a timely and peaceable adjustment of all our differences, I nevertheless positively declare, that since I read that ominous letter, "shadows, clouds, and darkness," rest upon the whole subject of union. And were it not that Bishop Soule positively and very emphatically declared in the General Conference that he

sound Methodistical policy-Methodism One and for ever. Philadelphia, November 21, 1844.

SPEECH OF AN OLD METHODIST PREACHER.

could "only be immolated on the altar of the union

of the Methodist E. Church," I would strongly be

tempted to believe that he was wilfully preparing

the way for a division of, or a secession from our

church. But as the Bible sayeth, "Cursed be the

man that trusteth in man, and maketh flesh his

arm," we shall therefore absolutely leave all to Him

"who rides on the whirlwind and directs the storm,"

while we shall unbesitatingly and instrumentally

say, on principles of honorable compromise and

Mr. Finley is known in the West as one of the most honest, simple hearted, zealous preachers in the Methodist Episcopal Church. We find in the correspondence of the "Boston Courier" the following report of his speech in the General Conference on the case of Bishop Andrew:

Mr. Finley, of Ohio, said: "The Methodist that it has ever had any conservativeness for it.

Published by the Boston Wesleyan Association for the New England Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

BOSTON AND PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1844.

he was assigned to the Western Conference, which interferes with it. Peter Cartwright (pointing to a veteran minister and delegate,) is my witness; he was with me and the additional right to use all the means necessary will confirm what I say. It was in Georgia where to ensure the exercise of the original right. I led them to Ohio, dug out troughs, and pounded no proper view of this subject, without considering corn for them, until they could raise it for themselves. It has been said here that masters treat their slaves like their own children! Do they put their children under overseers, to be driven in the field like cattle? I cannot understand how slaves are held for charity. If my old brother White here, (taking hold of a bushy head and turning the face belonging to it, so as to meet his own,) should take me up, confine me, and compel me, with whips, to work for him all my life, without any pay, and then tell me he had done it for charity, I should never be able to puzzle out how it could be. (Applause in the galleries.) I don't want to be applauded. I'll vote the next minute to turn you all out. I heard it said that the gospel of Jesus Christ will do away slavery; but how is the gospel to do away slavery when the ministers of the gospel are slaveholders?-when their life, conversation, and preaching go to uphold it? Brethren deceive themthe best feelings of my heart, as the very farthest I never will, if it takes the hair off my head, and

DR. WAYLAND TO DR. FULLER.

the head off my shoulders."

LETTER II. that while the North had erred in the manner of that this nature remains the same under every detreating this subject, this error was by no means gree of intellectual development. A man may be the history of this country. It seems to me desira- fect not our common nature. He is in every respect, ble that the position of both parties should be notwithstanding all this, as perfectly a human bechanged; that the North should treat this subject ing as myself; and he stands with me in precisely by a calm yet earnest appeal to the understanding in the same relations to the Creator and Father of and conscience of their fellow citizens at the South, and that the South should invite the freest possible I believe that every human being is endowed so long as it confine itself within their limits.

which you now adopt, you will, at any sacrifice ment is strictly and exclusively his own.

moral evil." This you deny, and assert, as I sup- may be obtained. These rights and obligations pose, on the contrary, that slavery is not in itself a seem to me to arise specially and exclusively from moral evil

for the benefit of the master, without the contract creature of God, not even the angels of heaven, or consent of the slave." I understand you, then, have a right to interfere. They were ordained from to assert, that the master has a right to oblige the the beginning, ere even slave to labor for his (the master's) benefit, without the contract or consent of the slave. Now if the master have this right, he has also the right to use all means necessary to enforce and to render it per- and no ordinance of man can in any manner vary manent. He has a right to protect himself against or annul them. every thing that would interfere with the exercise God, except under the strictest surveillance.

does not. If it does, then it may be rightfully lief. exercised. It is a right given me by God, over an- That all these ideas are involved in the concep-

men, as I have opportunity. The only conservativeness it has ever had has been tic society, are manifastly conflicting rights. One yours or my own?

Were I, therefore, to define the right of slavery, then included all beyond the Alleghanies, Ohio, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi. Then we preached that slavery was a sin. I suppose it to be the right to oblige another to

my brother was president of a college. I had just returned from the Indians. My brother said, "Now evil." Here I think a most important distinction is I want you to preach about the Indians, and tell to be taken. The term moral evil may be used to us some anecdotes about them." No, brother, said designate two ideas widely dissimilar from each I, I cannot do it. If you bring these slaveholders ether, and depending upon entirely different princito hear me I will preach to them against slavery. ples. In the one sense it means wrong; the viola-I must tell them their crime; perhaps it is the last tion of the relations which exist between the parties, chance I shall have. He said, "No you won't;" the transgression of a moral law of God. In the but I said, I would, and I did. There were no laws other sense it signifies the personal guilt which against emancipation, until the Methodist preachers, attaches to the being who does the wrong, instead of telling the preachers that slavery is a violates the obligation, or transgresses the law. In sin, became slaveholders themselves. The physicians, instead of curing the disease, propagated it, calling it soundness. Laws were passed against emancipation, and then the plea of necessity was set up. I was born in a slave State; my father at different times, and depends upon light, knowlwas a slaveholder, and while I was a boy, twelve edge of duty, means of obtaining information on years old, I emancipated the slaves that fell to me. the subject, &c. It is manifest that we can take

these two meanings separately. It has seemed to me that much of the mistander standing which has existed on this subject has arisen from the want of attention to this obvious distinction. We at the North have considered too exclusively the first, and you at the South as exclusively the second, of these meanings of the term moral evil. The one party has shown that slavery is always a violation of right, and therefore always involving equal guilt. The other has urged the circumstances in which they and their slaves are placed, and have aimed to show that in their present condition they were not chargeable with guilt, and hence that what they do is not wrong. Let us endeavor calmly to consider both of these

neanings of the phrase " moral evil." In the first sense, when it is affirmed that slavery is not a moral evil, we assert, that to hold a man in slavery as it has been above explained is right, selves if they think this; but they must not think that it violates no law of God, and is at variance to deceive me. They may make me cry but they with no moral relation existing between man and can't convince me. I offered the substitute from man. Now I believe directly the reverse of this. I believe it to be wrong, utterly and absolutely at vathat I could go, without giving up principle: which riance with the relations which God has established between his moral and intelligent creatures.

My reasons for holding this opinion are briefly as

I suppose that "God, of one blood, made all men that dwell upon the earth,"-that we are all partakers of the same nature, as we are all the children of one common parent. I suppose that this My Dear Brother, In my last letter I took common nature is not affected, in any respect, by notice of some incidental topics alluded to in your the color of the skin, the difference of the hair, or letter on domestic slavery. My object was to show any other variety of physical formation. I believe also peculiar to the North; and also that the sensitive- wiser or less wise, he may be more or less richly ness in regard to it, which has of late become so endowed in mental capacity, he may be more or universal, had no existence in the early periods of less ignorant than myself, but these differences af-

discussion of it, from whatever quarter it proceed, with an immortal soul, and that he is placed in the present state of probation, a candidate for everlast-In your letter it is stated that "the thing affirmed ing happiness or everlasting woe. He has an inand denied is, that slavery is a moral evil," "that tellect capable of endless progression in knowledge, slavery is, in itself, a sin; a sin amidst any circum- and is animated with a desire to improve that intel- tions to each other and to God, and still under the tinue to favor us with such seasons. Could the stances." You also, with great truth and frankness, lect to the utmost; and God has given him a right add, 5 if slavery be a sin, it is the immediate duty to improve it to whatever extent he pleases. He is of masters to abolish it, whatever be the result; endowed with a conscience which renders him sus- in bondage, this law is violated. Wrong is done, have attended but a single meeting, and felt the this you urge and this I grant." I believe that in ceptible of moral obligation both to God and to moral evil is committed. In the former case it subduing power of the Holy Ghost as we felt it, these latter expressions you give utterance to the man. In virtue of this endowment, it is his imper- was done by the individual: now it is done by the and witnessed what we witnessed, I verily believe real sentiments of your heart. I believe that you ative duty to seek by all means to know the will of individual and the society. Before, the individual was we could have procured funds enough in five minhave submitted yourself without reserve to the God, and it is his inalienable right to serve God in whole will of God, in so far as he shall reveal it to the manner which he believes will be the most you. I well know the flattering prospects which pleasing to the Creator. He has powers of exter-

you abandoned in order to become a preacher of nal action, and by means of his intellect he may the gospel of Christ. I believe that the same prin- use these powers for the improvement of his own ciples would govern you in this case; and as soon condition, and provided he use them not in violaas you shall be convinced that the rule of Christian tion of the equal rights of his brethren, he may emduty requires of you any other course than that ploy them as he will, and the result of this employ whatever, act in accordance with your convictions. But more than this. Every human being is It is in this confidence that I address you on this fallen creature. He is a sinner against God, and is subject with peculiar pleasure. I hope that if I am exposed, for his transgressions, to the condemnaconvinced of error, I shall be enabled to act from tion of everlasting death. God so loved him "tha he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever be-

It may perhaps be proper to state that I have lieveth in him, should not perish but have everlast never expressed my views of slavery in the form ing life." To every one possessing this nature, Jeto which you have alluded. The assertion is am- sus Christ has made in the gospel the offer of eterbiguous in meaning, and may admit of several very nal salvation. The New Testament constitutes his deny it in this indefinite and indeterminate shape. our understanding and obeying it the eternal des-It will be necessary therefore to fix its different tiny of every one of us depends. Every human meanings, and then offer my views upon each of being has a perfect right to know every word that God has addressed to him, and as perfect a right to You remark, it is affirmed that "slavery is a the use of all the means by which this knowledge the relations established by God between the crea-You define slavery to be "an obligation to labor ture and himself; therefore with them no other

"The hills were formed, the fountains opened,

Or the sea with all its roaring multitude of waves;"

I may go farther, and observe, that by the will

of this right. If the intellectual or moral cultiva- the Creator certain subordinate and temporary relation of the slave would interfere with the master's tions are established among human beings. Among power to enforce this right, he has the right to these are the relations of husband and wife, and paarrest this cultivation at any point he chooses, or to rent and child. From these relations certain obliabolish it altogether. If this right exist, therefore, gations arise, and for the fulfilment of these obliga-Ldo not perceive that any exception can be taken tions, God holds the parties individually responsible to the sternest laws which have ever been enacted to him. With these obligations no other human in any of the Southern States, prohibiting, under being has a right to interfere. The laws which the severest penalties, the education of negroes, and God has given respecting them in his word, tranforbidding them to assemble for the worship of scend and overrule and abrogate all counteracting laws of man. Every man is bound to obey these I do not really see how these two rights can be separated. Either the right of the master to oblige man rightfully present any obstacle to this obedithe slave to labor without his consent, confers the ence. I might pursue this subject further, but I right over his intellectual and moral nature, or it have said enough to illustrate the nature of my be-

other, and I may use it innocently, at my own dis- tion of a human nature, I think no one can deny .cretion; that is, I may control his intellectual and And it this be not denied, I do not perceive how moral nature just in so far as is necessary in order the subject in this view admits of any argument. It to secure to myself the exercise of the original right is a matter of immediate moral consciousness. I which God has given me. If, on the other hand, know and feel that by virtue of my creation, I posit does not exist, then the slave in these respects sess such a nature. I feel that the rights which I stands to me in precisely the same relation as any have described were conferred on me by the immeother man. I have no more right to interfere with ate endowment of God. I feel that with the exerhis intellectual or moral improvement than with cise of these my rights, no created being can interthat of any other man. He is in these respects as fere, without doing me an aggravated wrong, and free as I am myself; and to interfere with him is violating the law to which we are both subjected both cruel and unjust. Nay more, I am bound to by our Creator. I am sure, my brother, you feel use all the means in my power to elevate and im- all this as keenly as any man alive. You feel it, prove him, just as I am bound to do good to other not by virtue of any constitution of government, or teachings of the Holy Scriptures. Nay, I may this we think an additional reason why the Triends any enactment of civil law, but simply and truly Or to state the matter in another form. The because you are a man. And is not every other right of the master over the slave, and the right of man, for precisely the same reason, endowed with Church has always condemned slavery. I deny the slave freely to enjoy the blessings of moral and the same rights, and is not the violation of these intellectual cultivation, and the privileges of domes- rights as great a wrong in his case as in either

BISHOP SOULE'S LETTER TO BISHOP been a preacher in slave States. Thirty years ago inating right, it abolishes slavery, wherever slavery beings in the sense that I have described, and in | " that all men are created equal," (that is, equal in over, aware that I could not thus oblige them, un- express my opinions on this subject. less they were inferior in intellect to inyself, I should I am, my dear brother, yours with every sentiforbid them to read, and thus consign them to intel- ment of regard, lectual and moral imbecility. Suppose I should measure out to them the knowledge of God on the same principle. Suppose I should exercise this dominion over them and their children as long as I lived, and then do all in my power to render it certain that my children should do it after me .-The question before us I suppose to be simply this; would I in so doing act at variance with the relations existing between us as creatures of God?would I, in other words, violate the supreme law of my Creator,—Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself, or that other, Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them? men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them?

I do not see how any intelligent creature can give more than one answer to this question. Then I I have recommended them to do so, not thinking think that every intelligent creature must affirm that one of the examining countaitee would think presssion, that it is a great moral evil. Can we church.

> fit, without their contract or consent;" and takes him to exercise this power. Does this transfer of money from him to me in any respect modify the relations which exist between him and them, as creatures of God, or abolish that law by which God has ordained that all our actions towards each other shall be governed? They are the same human beings, possessing the same human nature, fer of silver from him to me neither makes one party more nor the other less than human beings; hence their actions are to be judged of by precisely the same rule as if no such transfer had taken place. Hence I cannot resist the conclusion that the act in question is, as before, wrong; and that slavery, with this modification, is again, as before, a " moral evil"

conceive of any greater?

I will offer but one more supposition. Suppose of the case?

themselves to subdue all resistance from the other done for them. party, and guarantying to each other that exer- Jesus is now their theme, and they understand they now possess.

neighbor as thyself. By the act of holding a man of the Vermont and New Hampshire

binds itself to uphold and render perpetual. The Scriptures frequently allude to the fact, that informed is advocated by some. they may rob the fatherless! And what will we according to its own directions. do in the day of visitation, and in the desolation And now we ask is not that Conference, as it

been made. In this case the evil can only be erad- disgraceful. icated by changing the opinious of the society, and We hope those brethren, if any such there be inducing them to abolish the law. It will, how- who have advanced the idea, either of repudiation

for another occasion.

have been connected with any abolition society, and letted with this institution.

I believe that I have read as much on one side of Some have left us as missionaries and have the question as on the other. I write what seems sealed their testimonies to the truth by offering up claim that the sentiments which I have advanced of education should exert themselves for its sup-I have advanced a single sentiment which is not future. comprehended in the notable words which form the Finally, brethren, permit me to crave an interes introduction to our Declaration of Independence,for the ministers, out of tenderness for them, be- or the other must overrule. If the right of the mascause they had involved themselves in it, just as ter be the predominant right, it innocently controls us suppose that your family and mine were neigh-

consequence of that common nature, and by the right to use the endowments of the Creator as they will of our common Creator, are subject to the law, choose, though net equal in endowments,) "that thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. Suppose that they are endowed by their Creator with certain in-I should set fire to your house, shoot you as you alienable rights," (that is, rights from which they came out of it, and seizing upon your wife and cannot be rightfully alienated,) "and that among children, "oblige them to labor for my benefit, these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." without their contract or consent." Suppose, more- I do not know how else in so few words I could

THE AUTHOR OF THE MORAL SCIENCE.

For Zion's Herald and Weslevan Journal. COURSE OF STUDY.

Br. Stevens,-I regretted to learn that you were in favor of using the old "Course of Study, at our next Annual Conference. The course adopted that to do this is wrong, or in the other form of ex-

Again, suppose my neighbor offers me money, and I, for the sake of this money, transfer some of these children to him, and he proceeds, as I did these children to him, and he proceeds, as I did the new course would not be published soon the new course would not be published soon. enough for candidates to prepare for examination nt, without their contract or consent;" and takes all the means, as before stated, which shall enable him to exercise this rower. Does this transfer of this purpose, and as several of the candidates are preparing for examination on it, it is hoped the committee will see fit to use it.

R. W. ALLEN. New London, Nov. 30, 1844.

The difficulty about the new plan is chiefly in respect to the distribution of the parts. As the committee would embarrass every thing.

For Zion's Herald and Weslevan Journal. TO THE FRIENDS OF EDUCATION

IN VERMONT AND NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCES Dear Brother Stevens:-Permit me, as by the advice of physicians and friends I leave New Engthat any number, for instance one half of the fam- land for a short time to seek health and repose in ilies in our neighborhood, should agree to treat the a warmer climate, to say a few words through the other half in the manner that I have described .- Herald to the friends of education within the bounds Suppose we should by law enact that the weaker of the Vermont and New Hampshire Conferences. half should be slaves, that we would exercise over During the past term we have been peculiarly them the authority of masters, prohibit by law their forward. Netwithstanding our numbers have been instruction, and concert among ourselves means for large, peace and harmony have attended us. But holding them permanently in their present situation. What more especially demands our gratitude and In what manner would this alter the moral aspect deepest thankfulness is the blessed revival of reliof the case?

A law in this case is merely a determination of came here with hearts hardened by transgression, one party, in which all unite, to hold the other par- thinking little of Calvary and their Redeemer, have ty in bondage; and a compact by which the whole gone home with hearts glowing with love, eager to party bind themselves to assist every individual of tell their friends and companions what God has

cise of this power over the weaker party which as they never did before the heavenly import of that name. Others have taken their harps from Now I cannot see that this in any respect the willows and retuned them. Since the second changes the nature of the parties. They remain, Sabbath of the term we have heard some every as before, human beings, possessing the same intel- week inquiring for the Savior. At some times lectual and moral nature, holding the same rela- about forty have been at the altar. May God consame unchangeable law,-Thou shalt love thy friends of religion and education, within the bounds responsible only for his own wrong; now he is re- utes to free the Seminary from all its embarrasssponsible both for his own, and also, as a member ments: at least of one thing I am quite sure; we of the society, for all the wrong which the society should have heard nothing of the dishonorable, not to say dishonest, idea of repudiation, which I am

wrong done by law, that is by society, is amenable Shame on the Christian Church when its memto the same retribution as wrong done by the indi- bers generally shall adopt such sentiments. Brethvidual. Thus, Psalm xciv. 20-23, "Shall the ren, pardon me if I speak plainly, for God only throne of iniquity have fellowship with them which knows but it may be the last. The doctrine of reframe mischief by a faw, and gather themselves to- pudiation is bad enough in all reason in the State; gether against the soul of the righteous, and con- but what shall we say when it comes into the demn innocent blood? But the Lord is my de- church of God? Brethren, let it not be so much fence; and my God is the rock of my refuge. And as once named among us as Christians. A debt he shall bring upon them their own iniquity, and was necessarily incurred at the founding of the inshall cut them off in their own wickedness; yea, the stitution which has, by the accumulation of interest, Lord our God shall cut them off." So also Isaiah amounted to about five thousand dollars. This x. 1-4, "Wo unto them that decree unrighteous debt was contracted by the regularly authorized decrees, and that write grievousness which they agents of the then New Hampshire Conference, different answers. I could not pretend to affirm or message, addressed to every child of Adam. Upon have prescribed; to turn aside the needy from judg- with its advice and sanction. The money has been ment, and to take away the right from the poor of expended exclusively for the benefit of that Confermy people that widows may be their prey, and that ence, for the whole Conference, by its own agents.

> which shall come from far? to whom will ye flee then was, including the present Vermont and New for help? and where will ye leave your glory? Hampshire Conferences, bound by all Christian and Without me they shall bow down under the pris- honorable laws to see that debt cancelled? So we oners, and they shall fall under the slain. For all believe. Will the Conference turn bankrupt and this his anger is not turned away, but his hand is say it cannot be paid. This, were it true, would stretched out still." Besides, persecution for the be more honorable than repudiation, we admit; but sake of religious opinion is always perpetrated by are we prepared to say in the face of the world law; but this in no manner affects its moral char- that the Methodist Church in the whole of New Hampshire and the half of Vermont is not able to There is, however, one point of difference, which pay a five thousand dollar debt? a debt of their arises from the fact that this wrong has been estab- own contracting, honestly due, and that, too, for the lished by law. It becomes a social wrong. The most part to ministers of the gospel who have emindividual, or those who preceded him, may have barked their little all in the enterprise? I believe surrendered their individual right over it to the so- not. It would be a stain upon our church, upon ciety. In this case it may happen that the individ- ourselves, upon our religion. And to sell the buildual cannot act as he might act, if the law had not ings, could they be sold, would be almost equally

> ever, be apparent that this, as I said before, does or bankruptcy, will recollect they are Methodists. not change the relation of the parties, either to each But I forbear, lest by too much zeal, or too little other or to God. The wrong exists as before .- caution, I offend. There are several other things The individual act is wrong. The law which pro- upon which I wish to say a few words. At present tects it is wrong. The whole society, in putting I will mention but one or two. So far as my knowthe law into execution, is wrong. Before, only the ledge extends, and I have some means of correct individual, now, the whole society, becomes the information, there is not a similar institution in wrong doer, and for that wrong both the individu- New England that furnishes an equal number of als and the society are held responsible in the sight teachers for common schools and academies. We do not speak this boastingly, for ourself or for others, I have thus endeavored as clearly as possible to since it is almost entirely the result of local circumillustrate my views upon the question, Is slavery a stances over which no one can have control; but moral evil? understanding by these terms, wrong, we do say it is a reason why the seminary should or violation of moral law. The consideration of be well sustained, and why all embarrassments to the second meaning of the phrase I must reserve its future prosperity should be removed. There is not a state in New England in which there are not It may perhaps be proper for me here to state, now teachers that have been qualified for that work once for all, that in these remarks and those that in this place; nor is there a Conference in New may follow, I speak as the organ of no party and of England that has not now travelling ministers withno sect. I belong to none. I am not and I never in its bounds who have in former years been con-

to me the simple dictates of my individual under- their lives in a heathen land. Others have the standing and conscience, enlightened I hope by the same spirit and are ready for the sacrifice. And are by necessity involved in the character which I port. We have no complaints to make for the hold as an American citizen. I do not know that past, all we ask is a continuance of zeal for the

in your prayers for the recovery of my health and Yours in Christ, C. T. HINMAN.

we are urged to do in the present case. He had the other. If the right of the slave be the predom- bors. We, our wives and children, are all human human mind, admitted as soon as they are stated,) Newbury Seminary, Nov. 23, 1944.

Vol. XV. S ABEL STEVENS, EDITOR. FRANKLIN RAND, AGENT.

pecting this letter. We very respectfully ask on what principle could e consider himself exempted from a strict conormity to the decision of the last General Confernce; and by what authority he acted when he bene, as far as himself was concerned, a nullifier the official action of that Conference in the case Bishop Andrew? These are questions, in these atful times, which are of vast importance to the nurch, and are here propounded with all due repect to Bishop Soule, and the whole episcopacy, whom ministers and members have been properly ught to look for the wisest counsel and deepest erience; and it would be remarkably unfortu-

The question then for Bishop Soule to constitu-

old to new subscribers for There es contain sixteen hundred double than Six hundred wood Cots. jects treated upon.
gospel, Teachers and others are RADBURY, SODEN & CO..

authorized to remit moneys in pa y & Mears'

MAN'S

URNISHING STORE, UPACTORY, Nos. 11 and 13 ton.

General Agent for the sale of

B. ROBBINS has just re-

from the manufacturers, a first ment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Summer BOOTS AND SHOES

NEW PLAN.

R, a complete Summer and Win.

R, a complete Summer and Win.

E, for coal or wood, possessing
Range, a Cooking Stove, an open
ng, baking, roasting, broiling, fry.

&c., &c., is all done in the most
much less fuel than the same work
woking apparatus now in use. The
eat value, being sufficiently large
ates, or six large loaves of bread,
or bean pots at the same time.

the oven which can be used morn,
and baking—and requires less fuel

scortment of other kinds of Cook.
ss-Parlor, Entry, Store and Shop
and Funnels of all descriptions—
the Stove and Hot Air Furnace
Blackstone Street,
GARDNER CHILSON.

children should acquire a laste

Y'S MUSEUM, edited by the

aken in young persons a taste for commendation was sent to us from to whom we had sold the back

delightful little work. Ten til

4, 1841.

a is published in Boston, in monthly year in advance, and sent by mail d States. The ninth volume will January next, and to those who may is say, try it, and you will agree that azine ever published in this or any

JOSEPH B. OUTLAW.

reading?

4, 1811.

G STOVES

NEW PLAN.

ND RESTORATIVE.

COLLARS.

S Premium Plough.
Continue to manufacture Proutt &
CENTRE DRAUGHT PLOUGHS etter condition than after the pro-se cross-ploughings and harrowings perior quality, both in workmanshings iron and an improved process a of less weight, possessing SUFE DURABILITY, which with this

landsides, and the excellent qual-ork, renders their ploughs, in ever-hich the wants and interest of the ry for doing the best work with the note the whole Union, running to keep its true position without at turning a furrow one foot wid draught of only 294 pounds, land, being much the easiest

four different States. At ation of the society, adopted spicion of it, in the adjudging

aight Plough is taking the highed d more in favor with farmers, or boasting "loud and long" of sma skill of ploughmen and their we extraordinary exertions, on fic-ition; and they have raised the light Humbuge? by which it is night Humbug'" by which it is evi-public opinion, expressing the real is by a kind of mysterious Centre

ONS have also been made in regard aty, by publishing statements a purpose, giving to their ploud out of the committee did not a from them the following seven EEN BY REFERENCE TO COMMITTEE IN 1942 and Il have the fairness to take all will have the fairness to be a garbled selection, as has provement of which it is suscept

le terms.

2'S WAREOUSE,
and 20 Clinton Sts., Boston. IOUSE & BOOKSTORE.

corner of Milk and Exchange street tantly on hand a large assortment corner of Milk and Exchange stantly on hand a large assortment chool Books; also, a general assorbbath School Books. Also, a versue Papers, from 12 1-2 to \$125 pt eptf Feb. 17. OOKS may be had in any que

retail at the lowest cash prices HENRY BAKER & CO., uth Main Street, Providence, R. ERMS ALD AND JOURNAL.
JOURNAL is published weekly.
mcc.
continued at the expiration of eigh

eachers in the New England, Provi-Hampshire Conferences, are authorment may be made, a designed for publication, should be at Boston, post paid, should be addressed to the Agent, id, unless containing \$10.00. or fire

counts of revivals, and other matters accompanied with the names of the particular to write the names of sub-the post office to which papers are unner that there can be no minunder.

H. ELA. PRINTER.

HERALD AND JOURNAL.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1844.

DR. BOND ON COMPROMISE.

We give this week Dr. Bond's reply to Br. Adams on compromise. Our readers will note three points in it. First. The Dr. represents that he has been e gregiously misunderstood-that he did not concur in the various plans of compromise proposed, but entertained an essentially different one. Second. He states his plan :-

In our editorial article, in the Christian Advocate and Journal of the 2d of October, headed "The Compromise," we did not propose to expunge thing from the Discipline; and we do not hesitate to we did not propose to expunge any say, that we would not willingly part with a single d of the tenth section. *

Neither did we propose to "take away" the right of travelling preachers to appeal to the General Confer ence in cases relating to slavery. * * * Indeed we cannot see how the right of appeal, in any case, could be safely abridged, even if the constitution

Having been compelled to disavow what we did not propose, we proceed to state and to justify what is

ally contained in our propositions. The first proposition was, that it should be agreed s of the Methodist Episcopal Church should neither be slaveholders, nor abolitionists in the modern acceptation of the term. The second was, that the General Conference should commit to the several Annual Conferences the power to make such reg ations, in respect to slavery, as in the circumstance in which they may be placed may be found practica-But we did not mean that these ble and proper. But we did not mean that these Conferences should be allowed to contravene by their rules any existing rule of the Discipline; but to act under them, and with a view to effect the objects pro posed in the tenth section of the Discipline, as well as the General Rule on the same subject.

Third. He demands a certain explanation from New England.

We abridge the Dr.'s language, but our reader can refer to his article in another column. We submit some remarks on each of these items, premising that the italics are our own.

1. In respect to the first, it is due to our old friend that something should be said in excuse of the fact that we of the East, and we doubt not the whole church North, South, East and West, have been caught napping in the case-misapprehending en tirely his position. Such a remarkable phenomenon certainly should be accounted for. We account for it on the following considerations.

1. All the plans which had yet been published pro posed to abolish all our anti-slavery legislation and transfer all power of legislation on slavery to the Annual Conferences. In reference to one of these, our brother editor devoutly shouted, "Glory to God, there is still hope," and stating no exception, though he did not endorse it, we were all, of course, prepared to misunderstand him subsequently.

2. The manner in which he introduced his article headed "Compromise," Oct. 2, led us still further astray. As we are all guilty of this strange blunder. and as it is always a pleasure to find a mitigation of our faults, we beg our readers to refer to the Advocate of that date. They will find that two communications precede the Dr.'s article; one a "Proposition for Compromise," signed John T. Baskerville; the other, "Proceedings of the Shelbyville Station," Ky .-Now the first of these contained the following terms of compromise :-

Article 1st. All laws and disciplinary regulations or slavery to be repealed. The General Conference shall pass no laws or disciplinary regulation, or have any action whatever, either original—from appeals or

and disciplinary regulations on slavery for their gov-ernment severally—and in all cases their decision

the prospect of compromise, peace and union," contained the following:-

Resolved, That we are in favor of striking from the Discipline the rule relative to slavery, and of inserting in its stead one that will give to each Annual rence the authority to make such regulations as it may deem expedient upon that subject, in accordance with the constitution and laws of the state.

and they apparently led to the Dr.'s editorial, and he commences it by introducing them, and by stating that " taken together they leave the friends of union some thing to hope, though there is yet much to fear."-With these plans thus introduced, and with no essentially different plan ever yet broached, the Dr. proceeds to reason on two propositions, the substance of all the plans yet propounded, viz., 1. That no slaveholder or abolitionist should be admitted to the Episcopacy. 2. That we should commit, to use his own language, "to the several Annual Conferences the exclusive authority to take such measures from time to time as their circumstances and the leadings of Providence may suggest for the amelioration and final extinction of slavery." We give the following paragraph :-

On the part of the non-slaveholding Conferences we should suppose that upon a calm review of all the difficulties which have arisen in the history of the church in regard to slavery, and the utter impossibility of framing any general rules of Discipline on th ler the laws of the slaveholding states, could be enforced without doing great injury to the slaves themselves, they would see and ackn ledge the propriety of committing to the several Annual Conferences the exclusive authority to take such measures, from time to time, as their circumstance and the leadings of Providence may suggest for the amelioration and final extinction of slavery. terly impossible for the General Conference to adapt rules to local circumstances, which vary essentially in different Conferences, and which are perpetually un dergoing changes from the acts of state legislatures which we, as a church, have no control. of this we may conclusively point to the vacillating and even inconsistent legislation of this body, in he acts and doings in relation to slavery from the first organization of the church up to the last act which appears in our Book of Discipline. Compare her mutable legislation on this subject with the steady, clear and consistent provisions in relation to any other sub ject of church discipline, and it must be evident that there have ever been obstacles and impediments in the way of every General Conference which no human

Now in this language the Dr. might well have meant (in opposition to the plans which gave him so much encouragement) that this "exclusive authority" of the Annual Conferences to "take such measures" "against slavery" as "circumstances" and "Providence" "may suggest," should not be accompanied with the repeal of the authority of the General Conference as expressed in its present legislation, nor in any wise contravene it. Yet could the church have so understood him? That's the question. Forasmuch as he did not give the slightest inti mation of this wide difference between himself and his correspondents, but reasoned in favor of their general proposition, we could hardly fail of course to misapprehend him. Now then, with these facts before us, viz., that no plan had ever been broached but with the sine qua non that all legislation on slavery should be transferred to the Annual Conferences, and that the Dr. introduces and comments with hope on two articles proposing this sine qua non, and proceeds to reason in favor of committing "exclusive authority," &c., to the Annual Conferences, without an imlication that he used this rather strong phrase in an entirely different sense from the others, will not he consider the whole church somewhat excusable though it has so strangely blundered?

ceiving his private plan, from another consideration viz., that it was perfectly inconceivable. The plans

legislation, &c. &c., and yet they had been repelled | by all the papers and leading men of the South without mercy. How then could we have supposed that in advocating compromise with some "hope" at least, he had reference to a plan which upsets all the others, and is infinitely further from accommodating the South? If his plan had reference merely to the future good understanding of the East, and those brethren on the border who, after the division, may remain with the North, as he now wishes it substantially to apply, we might have supposed the project conceivable; but this point had not then been thought of; the Dr. and all of us were writing merely of compromise with the South, and how the church could have conceived of his entertaining such a perfectly hopeless scheme, or how he could have conceived it, even with his acknowledged abilities, is certainly a grave problem.

4. But further and stronger yet, we apologize for this misapprehension of the whole church by the consideration of the express language of our brother editor. Not only did he argue for the general propositions of his correspondents, without intimating his immense divergence from them, but his whole language was such as to hardly admit the supposition that he meant what he now proposes. The reader will perceive that he now proposes to retain all our present legislation and the jurisdiction of the General Conference over it, that is, that the General Conference shall have authority to enforce its present legislation, turning out members for trafficking in slaves, according to the "General who foolishly imagine that they have been cruelly

Rule;" secondly, turning them out of "official stations' abused heretofore by the Dr., and as they might in for not emancipating them when the laws will admit it, &c., thirdly, turning preachers out of the ministerial office for the same neglect in similar circumstances. his former plan of compromise as inadmissible if not and fourthly, receiving appeals in cases relating to slavery. Now when the Doctor, two months ago, proposed and therefore they have a fine opportunity of retaliating to "commit to the several annual Conferences the exclusive authority," &c., how could we have supposed that he meant that all the present "authority" of the General Conference should be retained? When he two months ago declared himself thus-" Upon the whole we do not see what serious objection could be urged if the Dr. were a political editor, he might have thus against committing the whole subject of slavery, with all its responsibilities, to the annual Conferences," and this too in connection with the plans we have men-crafty tactics, deep management and shrewd evasion, tioned and without a word of dissent from them, we cannot see "for the life of us" how the church could to be neither a political editor, nor given to ingenious have dreamed that he meant, nevertheless, that the "whole subject" should not be thus committed, but that all our present provisions should be retained; that "all taught in the gospel, the public may find it difficult to its responsibilities" should not be thus transferred, but that the General Conference should retain the responsibility of executing its present laws and of trying appeals, &c., on slavery. When he, at that time, said, Let all that relates to slavery and slaveholding be rubber, great only by stretching, and small by committed to the annual Conferences, who alone can shrinking to its natural magnitude; and as satire is adapt rules to their several circumstances in the pre-

mean "all," but that the General Conference was still any such severe resentments may only command for to retain laws turning out official members from their offices, degrading preachers from the ministry, and ex- tions on the heads of all offenders. Beware! unining and determining cases of appeal connected with slavery? Or if even we could get over this language vet what could we do when we read in that same article this phrase: "The northern churches should agree to this, first, because they will no longer be responsible. in PART or in WHOLE, for evils which they cannot remedy by church action." Now it was certainly

could be enforced." &c., we were certainly excusable

petitions on slavery.

Article 2d. The Annual Conferences may pass laws

And the Shelbyville Report, of which the Dr. edito-

Now these communications were certainly explicit,

sagacity can surmount or remove.

3. The Dr. must excuse his brethren in not conbefore proposed provided to abolish all our present the "whole subject" he meant we should keep all our present laws on it, that "all its responsibilities" did not nean "all," but we were to retain our present ones. &c. &c. Now under these circumstances would not the assembly vote us somewhat excusable, especially f the Doctor should assure them that we were "sincere" though "ardent," and he had reason to believe we did not intentionally misrepresent him?

We have not made these apologetic remarks for Br. Adams-he is well able to answer for himself-but for he whole church, and particularly for our humble self: for all our long inflictions on our readers lately, n respect to compromise, arose from the Doctor's upposed position. While his correspondents alone advocated compromise, we felt assured that the obvious impracticability of the design would obviate danger; but when the official organ committed itself, we thought it time to prepare for trouble.

As we conclude this part of our article, a delegate to the late General Conference, now at our elbow. (our good brother King,) who is deeply interested in these questions, and whose advice will be valued in New England, wishes us, in his name, to insert the following admonition: That as there are many unfortunate wights in New England, their simplicity suppose he is himself caught napping in this instance, nay, that finding the church repelling disgraceful, he is found retreating under false colors on him,-that they would do well to restrain them selves, for he still holds in hand that terrible pen the so well remember, and can vindicate himself; and that even those brave spirits from whom abuse rolls like water from a duck's back, should be careful, for though accommodatingly made the best of a bad cause : or if. even as a religious editor, he were accustomed to use he might have done so in this case: yet, as he is known management, but is famous for dignified candor to wards all his antagonists, and that childlike frankness credit the charges of such resentful youths; for it will clearly appear to the public that any man who can creep out through so small a hole must be of very small dimensions, unless his substance be like that of Indian allowable chiefly against those who themselves abuse mises," how could we suppose that this "all" did not it, and as the Dr. is known never to have abused it, him the public sympathies, and bring terrible maledic-

Let us now briefly look at other points. Second. In respect to his plan, though we declin it, still we like it better than any other yet offered; for notwithstanding the Doctor proposed to commit the "whole subject of slavery, with all its responsibilities," to the annual conferences," relieving the "Northern churches of all responsibility, in part and in whole," more than common minds could determine that the yet it will be perceived that he proposes nevertheless phrase, "no longer responsible in part or in whole," that we retain the responsibility of all our present meant that we were still to be responsible for the execution of all our present legislation, General Rule, posing official members, and even preachers, under tenth section, appeals and all. When he gave as a given circumstances, and receiving and trying apreason for this transference "the utter impossibility peals, &c. Thus we should still hold a mighty rod. of framing any general rules of discipline on the sub- in terrorem, over slavery. But we must still decline this ject which, under the laws of the slaveholding states, "plan,"

1. Because it is utterly hopeless, and therefore not for blundering into the supposition that he did not mean to be entertained. All the plans previously offered we should retain all our present "general rules of Dis- proposed to give up every thing on slavery to the Ancipline on the subject." Were we not? When he nual Conferences. But the South had treated them said that "in proof of this we may conclusively point with scorn long before the Doctor's appeared. Pres. to the vacillating and even inconsistent legislation of Durbin has since offered one much more accommodating this body in her acts and doings in relation to slavery, to the South than the Doctor's; for while it would retain from the first organization of the church up to the last our present laws, it would nullify entirely the jurisdicact which appears in our Book of Discipline," we were tion of the General Conference over them. But we certainly in our simplicity very liable to suppose that know not that this has elicited even a comment from he included, in the sweeping condemnation, our exist- the South. How shall we hope, then, for the Doctor's ing legislation. And if the phrase, "up to the last success? Every man that knows any thing about the act," afforded us a momentary hope, it was extin- South, knows that it would hardly deign even to squint guished when we read again this decisive phrase; at it. This would be a sufficient reason for declin-The vacillating and disastrous legislation which is ing it without another word, but we go further; and exhibited by the history of the General Conference affirm,

action, as we find it in the different editions of our 2. That the principle upon which he bases it Book of Discipline from 1784 to the present time." yet quite undecided. He proposes to restrict the Gen-And when he declares that, "upon the whole, it would eral Conference from any further legislation on slaveseem that the basis of a safe and righteous compro- ry, because he thinks it cannot, by Scriptural warrant. mise has been laid down," we did (and we make hum- go further .- It has reached the ultima thule, and it ble confession of our fault) really suppose that the cannot especially "make emancipation of slaves a conphrase "has been laid down" referred to the only arti- dition of membership to the slaveholder."

cles which had yet appeared on the subject, all of "All that can be objected to our proposition is, which proposed to transfer every thing that related to then, that we propose to prevent the General Confer slavery to the Annual Conferences. Now we hope subject of slavery. But is it not plainly manifest that the public, in mitigation of our blunder, will consider the General Conference cannot take another step on that the Doctor had expressed his gratitude and hope in the subject by Scriptural authority, or even without

view of plans proposing to abolish our present legislation disregarding the lessons of experience on slavery; that he introduced, with his article on com- Now there is a most respectable body of Christians promise, two communications, proposing the same thing in the United States, who have always thought and out and out," and proceeded to reason in favor of acted differently - the Friends. One or two other the general proposition to commit to the annual Con- Christian denominations of the land have also adopted ferences, "the whole subject of slavery with all its this "condition of membership," and the World's Conresponsibilities," "all that relates to slavery and slave- vention at London, including the leading preachers of holding," so that "the northern churches will no long- England, passed resolutions, introduced by the distiner be responsible in part or in whole for its evils,' guished John Angel James, declaring it the duty of without a single qualification, showing that his meaning Christian churches to withdraw fellowship from all was different from theirs, without a word of dissent, not- slaveholders; nay our very fathers themselves so legiswithstanding he differed from them in a manner that all lated, and changed their ground, not from any new will admit would have thrown their authors into paroxysms discovery of Scriptural light, but from expediency,of despair; that demonstrations had been given in the It is evident then that this question is yet undeter-South, sufficient to assure all thinking men that the plan mined, to say the least, and the wisdom of no great he now advances would not have been received with the community would allow it, thus unsettled, to be incorrespect due even to a blunder; and that under all these porated among its constitutional principles. Yet for circumstances the general phraseology of his article was ourselves we have no hesitancy at all in saying, that we such as we have abundantly quoted. Put all these con- do not believe the legal or nominal relation of master siderations together, and will not the Doctor and the to slave to be in all cases sinful, or that it should, in public admit that though the misapprehension was a the present circumstances of this country, be made in serious one, yet the church, (for the whole church has all cases an objection to church membership. Far made it,) can plead much in extenuation, and that even from it. We should certainly question the sanity of the excellent Charles Adams may feel that he can still the man who should so insist. Yet we believe that hold up his head, and does not indispensably need the principle of slavery is radically, and under all cirthe Doctor's generous assertions that he does not sus- cumstances, sinful, but the relation may exist withpect him of "intentional misrepresentation," nor the out the principle. The essence of slavery is the chatassurances he gives the public that Br. Adams is sin- lelship principle, and no man who has in his breast, we cere and candid and pious, though "ardent in his will not say religion, but a soul, should tolerate this feelings," and "too excited by controversy" to "read a moment.

calmly and dispassionately" the Doctor's propositions. Now though a man may, by local circumstances and Take an illustration of our difficulty. The Doctor laws, be compelled to sustain the nominal relation of and ourself, say, are walking in Chatham St., when slaveholder, yet he need not sustain this immoral chatwe are carried by the current into Tammany Hall. Here lelship principle. He can practically disown it to his is raging, and has been raging for weeks, a discussion slaves and the world. The laws give him the wages proposing to repeal all the national tariff laws, and of their toil but do not compel him to take it; he can commit to South Carolina and her sister nullifiers the pay them their due; the laws empower him to sepawhole legislation of that subject for ever. No other rate man and wife and to sell them as chattels, but do project than this has been once mentioned. After not compel him to do so. He can denounce the pracseveral speeches the Doctor catches the patriotic fire, tice as sinful and eschew it. In fine there is no slavemounts the rostrum, congratulates the assembly on the holder in the South who cannot assemble his slaves hopefulness of the case, commends by name the two and declare to them that, though the laws will connel preceding sneakers, who were thorough-going in the them while in the state to remain under his responsiproject, and then, in a long speech, proceeds to argue bility, yet he disowns the principle of chattelship in in favor of committing to the South the "whole sub- them, relinquishes the right to separate or sell them. ject of the tariff, with all its responsibilities," that the will pay them a just return for their labor, and allow North might be "no longer responsible for it in whole them, when they please, to depart to other states and or in part," denouncing all our past legislation on it as take care of themselves; and the man that does this "vacillating and disastrous," and this too without a relinquishes the principle of slavery, which is fundasingle intimation that he differed in the use of these mentally the privation of man's right of property in terms from the other orators. The friends of the pro- himself and of his consequent individual responsibility ject throw up their hats and hurra for the Doctor as for himself. We go a step further, and say that it is on their side. Meanwhile our patriotism takes an the duty of all southern Christians to take this course,

opposite course. We denounce this new project in the so far at least as to substantially give up the principle | secession or compromit a principle of Discipline. We papers, the public denounce it east and west, - when of chattelship, and that in so far as they do not take it, are for the Discipline as it is, without alteration or como, the Doctor calls a public assembly, assures them in so far as they do not justly compensate the laborer's promise. It must appear to all that embarrassment that he has been misunderstood, that, by transferring toil, or do withhold his right of property in himself, in surround every plan of compromise, and that insuperhis wife and children, or cut off the right of himself able difficulties are in the way of settling this matter and family to intellectual and moral improvement, in only on the principle of our present Discipline. Either so far are they verily guilty before God and must give let the General Conference confess to the South and account in the great and terrible day. We go still a to the world that their action in Bishop A.'s and Harstep further, and say that if the Christians of the South | ding's cases was extra-judicial, wrong, and oppressive should take this course, slavery would soon totter and and that they retract what they have done, and that fall all around them. It is not because they cannot Bishop A. or any other of the Bishops are at liberty help themselves, but because they inquire not what to hold as many slaves as may suit their caprice, o they can do, that the church and the country are per-covetousness, or else let it maintain the anti-slavery ishing under the evil

And now it is in this respect that the misunderstood and much denounced principle of "Immediate Emancipation" is advocated. This principle of chattelship man can be and ought to be immediately, at once and for ever, renounced by all men. It is in contravention of the laws of nature, of equity and of revelation, and cannot be entertained. Immediate emancipation does not mean that the slave shall immediately last right we have in our ecclesiastical relations to be invested with the right of suffrage, eligibility to protest against slavery; such a paradox in the compo office, or any other conventional prerogative; these may be left for municipal regulation, as the greatest shalt thou come and no farther. However pure the good of all may demand.

three millions of slaves in their present moral and in- how a compromise can be brought about without aftellectual condition, should be sent to the mad-house. feeting deeper and greater interests than are now at You deny them to your sons under a certain age, and stake. to foreigners within a term of years, but you do not Rather than compromit or alter our Discipline, le not stopped to inquire what conventional privileges ried into effect, would only make ten divisions where the slave should have, and what not; they have had a there is but one. Division in Church and State will higher subject, they have demanded that you restore to come, as sure as there is a God in heaven, and as sure fair play of his natural powers and rights to rise and be a speedy reform, and the elements of discord be soon raise his family as he best can; all other matters they removed. But who, from the mass of foreign ignorance leave to prudential regulation.

ubject, is it proper for a great religious community to despair of any such reform. We are slumbering or adopt into its constitution the principle of our brother a volcano, and ere we are blown into a thousand atoms editor, though he and ourselves may deem the opposite or the chains wreathed around us, and we bound to one wrong? especially, we ask, when there is a sense the car of some despot, should we not act the part of in which slaveholding is inconsistent with church mem- a prudent man, who, foreseeing the evil, hideth himbership, would it be proper for such a body to say it self? would never make emancipation a term of member-

ences which are now contending that the church has shattered bark. no right to do any thing about it-that it belongs to With earnest prayer for the peace of Jerusalem and and people, deeper and deeper into the evil.

wise representative body, and yet propose to bind our- heart. selves by a solemn yow or treaty, or constitutional change, that we will never legislate further on a subect involving Christian morals, and proper for legislaion, a subject upon which the opinions of the whole world are undergoing a change, and upon which nearly all men have more or less different opinions! Why the following information:this singular proposition? have we refuted the docdo we wish to stipulate a peace with it?

4. We decline this plan because it must fail of its object - the pacification of our differences. These, He maintains strongly the correctness of the positions from their inherent nature, we believe cannot of the late General Conference. be reconciled on any plan of compromise.— In the Western Christian Advocate, a writer on gives the General Conference jurisdiction over the division, and says: subject throughout all the range of its present legislapline and turn him out of the church. So far then as this action." it is a compromise, it seems to us that the plan is utterly hopeless, and not worth the trouble of a consideration

Though we like this project better than any yet offered, still the very reasons that commend it to us render it hopeless. We give it up, then, as we do all others, and contend simply for Methodism as it constitutionally is.

[Continued pext week]

CORRESPONDENCE.

Conference-Compromise-Influence of New England. at Athens, Athens Co., the location of one of the Ohio ences voted for the protest, and four were neutral. niversities. Presuming that your old friend Merrick Rev. Henry Smith, a venerable and influential

With other things that came up for deliberation was tained by facts. the recommendation of the General Conference, in reference to the restrictive rule, which we vetoed in good earnest. From the first time I saw the proposition of the General Conference I believed it premature, and fraught with evil and subsequent developments have only strengthened that opinion. It was with these views that I endeavored to oppose the vote of the N. E. Conference to concur; I thought then, and do still, that New England preachers were the last men who should vote for such a measure, having always contended that they were right, and consistent in their action, with the anti-slavery sentiments of the church. and also that the General Conference did right in its that the minority had no just grounds to complain, that their action was unjustifiable and schismatical; therefore it seemed to me that, however the General Con ference acted in the premises, that the N. E. Conference were not consistent with their own profession in going for concurrence. The Ohio Conference, though not abolitionist, yet believing the General Conference acted perfectly right, though not with that severity that they might, thought they had no duties to perform to the South in affording the facilities or giving coun-

We believe that if the southern brethren, without any just cause, tear themselves away from the boson of the church, they alone will be responsible for schism in the body of Christ, and will be justly chargeable great majority of our Conference will neither invite in such a case.

principles of our church.

This is no time for yielding those principles which we have professed to the world. Should these be compromised, the last relic of liberty, to our thought and judgment, will have been surrendered to our dic tators. What have we to claim or expect from ou dictation, and now propositions are made to yield the sition ofour democracy and liberty! or to say, thus fa intentions of brethren may be in proposing their plans The man who should demand all these for our of compremise, for our humble selves we cannot see

thereby reduce them to slavery. Abolitionists have division come; for all the proposed plans as yet, if carhim the right of property in himself-and give him the as causes produce their own effects, unless there can and domestic corruption, that is constantly augmenting Now in view of the diversities of opinion on the on our hands, can hope for such a change? For one I

If there be no life preserving principle in our institutions let them fall; the time has arrived for a test of 3. Though we might never be disposed to make those principles, and for the wise and sagacious to look emancipation a term of membership, yet this is no readabout and see what can and must be done. We have on why we should preclude all further legislation on read with much interest your editorial on this subject, slavery. The Dr. declares that we have gone as far and the recent address of Br. Adams. Although we as we can. Now this is a point that we believe would have not the least reflection to cast upon the great and equire all the doctors of the land a long time to dis- good men concerned, yet we think your notes of alarm riminate and decide. We think there remains quite are seasonable, and will roll like thunder peals over an indefinite range of legislation before coming on to the Alleghanies, and along these western valleys, until the question of "terms of membership." We may it shall wake us up to our duty and danger. Never want, like our fathers, to vary a great deal our present strike the banner that you have hung out upon the egislation, or make new provisions for its enforcement, walls of Zion, for around it thousands will rally from or supply a hundred details as slavery changes. And the east, west, and north, and the south will see that who is willing to commit all this to Annual Confer- the Discipline, as it is, is the only safe mooring for their

the state alone, and are practically sinking, ministers the prosperity of our Zion I close this communication, already too long, praying that you may be guided by 3. This plan proposes an innovation extraordinary wisdom from on high in your most difficult and responand anomalous in deliberative bodies. We have now sible duties. Permit me to say to my old friends in good constitutional restrictions, we have a large and New England that I shake hands with them in my J. C. BONTECOU.

Athens, Ohio, Nov. 27.

OPPOSITION TO DIVISION. From the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate we copy

Rev. G. M. Keese, who is, we think, Presidin trine of safe representative legislation? Or are we, Elder of Richmond District, Virginia Conference, is as we should be, compelled now to combat error, and out in the Richmond Christian Advocate against division, and the whole Southern theory of the constitu-

The present one certainly cannot allay them, for it Cape Girardeau Circuit, Missouri Conference, opposes

"If I have taken a correct view of the subject, there tion, together with its trial of appeals and its rigorous will of necessity be two parties in the western control over its bishops. Why, at this rate, we could slave-holding states, one adhering to the church as it keep the subject constantly in agitation before that now exists, and the other, as I conceive, seceders from body, bring every slaveholder directly up to the Disci- it; one party sanctioning the ground taken by the ma pline, or require the preachers to enforce the Discient for a bishop to own slaves,' and the other opposing

> A meeting of the members of the Methodist E. Church within the bounds of Yelvington Circuit, Kentucky Conference, passed strong resolutions in opposition to division. They say if separation takes place. they wish to remain in the Northern part.

The Rockingham (Va.) District, Baltimore Co. ference, protests, according to the Christian Advocate and Journal, against the division of the church. The protest is signed by twenty-five travelling preachers, including the Presiding Elder, by fifteen local preach-Education in Ohio-The General Conference Plan in Ohio ers, and by large majorities of eight Quarterly Conferences, to which it had been submitted. One hun-Br. Stevens-Dear Sir:-My address at present is dred and eleven members of those Quarterly Confer-

has heretofore given you a description of its location, member of the Baltimore Conference, who says he has endowment, &c., I will not trouble you with these always been a Southern man in his feelings, born in natters, but would just say that this institution is not Maryland and raised in Virginia, bears his testimony in a very flourishing condition at present. If one of to the correctness of the positions of the late General the state universities were under the patronage of the Conference on the subject of slavery. According to M. E. Church, in view of our numerical strength, and his showing, the ultra-Southern doctrines are antithat laudable zeal which is waking up among preach. Methodistical. He admits that there is no rule in the ers and people, on the subject of education, it would Discipline which forbids the General Conference to be carried forward with efficiency and success. But elect a slaveholder to the Episcopacy, or to continue such has been the sectarian influence, and ostentatious one in office when he becomes connected with slavclaims of some in being first and best in classical liter- ery. Such a rule, he says, was never thought necesature, that the Methodists have resolved on building sary, but if had entered into the minds of any of the up a university, at Delaware, worthy of our name and members of the General Conference of 1808, that such numbers. It received a very generous subscription a subject would ever be agitated, or that it would be during the last year. Our institutions of learning oc- contended for as a matter of right or necessity, that cupied a large share of attention at our late Confer- we should have a slaveholding Episcopacy, such a rule ence, and the cause of education received a new im- would have been passed by that Conference, with very little, if any, opposition. This opinion is well sus-

Dr. Elliott has another article against compronise in his last number. He concludes thus :- "On surveying the various proposals for compromise, we see nothing at all tangible. Difficulties meet us at every step. If our present Discipline will not be a basis of settling difficulties, we see no prospect of settling them at all by any half-way process. The South press the necessity of slaveholding bishops; and while this is the case, there can be no settlement, as far as we can discover. Still, we must praise all those excellent brethren who attempt to settle existing differences. The endeavor is a noble one, and we action respecting Bishop Andrew and Harding, and wish them God speed in their attempts at union although our hopes of success are very feeble. We will, however, hope to the end."

CHURCH BURNT .- We hope the appeal of Brother Stinchfield in this week's Herald, for the afflicted church at Waterford, will meet with a generous response. The whole amount lost by the fire, \$2200, could readily be raised by small amounts from the different churches of Maine, and these amounts would be grateful tokens of Christian and denominational sympathy, profitable alike to the giver and the reeiver. Brethren of the ministry, introduce the case if possible, at your next Sabbath meetings, and send encouragement to the afflicted flock at Waterford,with all the consequences which must ensue. The You will find the hearts and hands of your people open

"CALL THEIR ATTENTION." TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW ENGLAND CO. FERENCE.

Dear Bethren,-Please read the following from D. cipline, revised edition, p. 123. "It shall be the of each Annual Conference to appoint some mone within the Conference year in which missionary en lections shall be taken within their respective bounds And then remember that in accordance with its above the N. E. Conference did appoint the present month as the time for taking such collections present year. And did further appoint the subscribas a committee to call your attention to this business at the time.

Thus, then, the Conference and its committee has done their duty in this matter; it only remains the we all go and do likewise. Worcester, Dec. 2.

BISHOP SOULE AND BISHOP ANDREW That no doubt may remain respecting Bishop Soule's

design in his letter to Bishop Andrew's, we quote the following from the proceedings of the Virginia Com ference in the last Richmond Christian Advocate. This intolerable conduct of Bishop Soule is excitus a sensation. It puts an end to all hope of adjusting with the South. Middle men who were hoping compromise revolt at it, and are taking their stand

Br. Lee introduced a resolution inviting Bishon drew to preside in the Conference in con with Bishop Soule, which was passed utility ly. Bishop S. stated to the Conference, that invited Bishop A. to meet him here to as the discharge of his duties, and that he him, not as a friend, but as a colleague, clothed the full power and authority of the Episcopal office, that he had done so in full view of his own person responsibility, which he was fully prepared to meet

THE VIRGINIA CONFERENCE acted with entire unanimity in favor of division, and appointed as del. egates the following: Thomas Crowder, John Earls William A. Smith, Leroy M. Lee, Henry B. Cowles David S. Doggett, Abrain Penn and Anthony Dibrell as alternates, Lewis Skidmore and George W. Lang.

The anniversary of the Church St. Femile Benevolent Society will be held next Sabbath evening (15th inst.,) at the Church St. M. E. Church-exe cises commencing at 7 o'clock. Addresses may expected from Rev. A. Stevens, Rev. M. Raymon and perhaps others. A collection will be taken in a of the funds of the society. Boston, Dec. 9.

The Treasurer of the Ladies' Weslevan Sean Circle acknowledges the receipt of \$71 from lection taken up at the Odeon on Sabbath evens December 8th, after an eloquent discourse from Re-E. T. Taylor. MRS. M. A. C. PRATT, Treasure.

ONE SUBJECT.-We still crowd our columns ve the great controversy. Some of our correspondent wish us to get through with it quickly, others write a to follow it up without ceasing, as it is the greats event, perhaps, in our history, and New England his in it grave responsibilities. Meanwhile we keep clear er of it than most of our other papers, give our readers more than half the paper for miscellaneous reading and intend to abridge the "one subject" within des limits as soon as possible, confining it mostly to news

THE PLAN. - Dr. Tomlinson thus writes in the las

Western Christian Advocate about the plan of co aration:- " Now if this plan, not in a single cash expression merely, but in all the expressions market and in the whole tenor of it, does not turn us out of the Methodist Episcopal Church, then I think we may fairly conclude, that there is no propriety in defining words to be the signs of ideas. And to say that it was not originally intended to have this effect is, as I humbly conceive, to implicate, most seriously, the discernment of the committee by whom it was drafted, and of the Conference by whom it was adopted: than whom, as I firmly believe, a more inteligent body of men never assembled in this country.-No, they saw plainly that if they allowed the distinctive title of the denomination to be applied to the separating party, or allowed any modification of it for their benefit, it would vitiate all the legal instruments in who they are concerned; such as deeds of conveyance acts of incorporation, &c. And, indeed, I have been informed to this effect by some of the delegates the selves. So that if we separate we must be known both by name and in fact as something distinct free the Methodist Episcopal Church. And this I am sale isfied neither preachers nor people are prepared in Let us not deceive ourselves in this matter. These aration, as authorized by this plan, is not a separation from the North merely, as some have supposed, in it is a separation from the Methodist Episcopal Church And if we go off on any other plan without the previous sanction of the General Conference, our condition would, if possible, he still worse no matter what name we might choose to call ourselves. Agua therefore, I would most respectfully say, let us stay where we are, and let us not, in seeking redress for at alleged injury, inflict upon ourselves a still greater in

DR. BANNING'S PATENT LACE, OF Abdominal and Spinal Supporter .- This Lace is designed to relieve and cure abdominal, muscular and spinal weakness dyspepsia, affections of the lungs, general prostration costiveness, weakness and sinking feelings in stomach, all dragging and bearing down pains, &c. &c., in all which complaints it has given the highest satisfaction. Many of our preachers have found it all invaluable relief. Dr. Banning's original views of the causes of dyspepsia, bronchitis, &c., have exched much attention. Persons afflicted with muscular weakness of the abdomen or back, whose employmen compels them to stand much, or speak in public, wi find this instrument an admirable support and relie The instances of cure in his late volume are astonis ing. The instrument is recommended by some of best physicians.

A. F. Bartlett, agent, No. 221 Washington, opposite Franklin street, Boston.

Mr. Torrey was convicted at Baltimore on Monda of aiding in the abduction of slaves; the jury for him guilty on all three of the indictments. His coul sel gave notice that they would move for an arrest judgment and a new trial.

No less than twenty-seven persons were convicte at Lowell last week of violating the license laws. So says a daily paper of this city. Intemperant is fearfully increasing among us. Dram shops are opening all about our city, and yet we have men who would have the laws applied against all other crimes, crying out for forbenrance to these worst del redators on the public morals and interests. The neglect of the laws in respect to these wholesalt criminals is bringing back again the flood of interperance upon us. What is the city government do

Twenty-eight of sixty negroes who were manumi ted in Illinois seventeen years ago, were set free from the Shawneetown jail on the 14th of Nov., when the sul was concluded. The spectators received the decision with great applause, and Judge Scates fined the noise jost of them \$5 each.

The late Me lina is the m out by a Gover Texas, denoun party as traito no hope to the public on the nullication. Under thes reference to th she can no lo

to announce it clusive. Who hich your pr cords, it appea and owes it measures : poverishes ou your grave d A CLERGY

was one of th to the late (Church. Bei tending to ret not to vote, in if compelled t He was not o science. In Tribune says by the Quarte ington Circui having abuse him, and gro Methodists of DR. TOML Christian Ad are constant!

South and So

not a 'remna

that are dete or disunionist in those good they have for the church, a spirit, the sp protect and h for what is w spirit, we nee us; and we o are gathering denomination the "Plan" o are frightene SECULAR. week. Cong in their place

notice to the In the hou Mr. Petit op but it was ca would on Tu rule relating bringing in of President tending the j gon. Mr. W charter of W the right of is not import

CANAAN, -Dear Br. S known of t would like to happy to say difficulty in has been res praying and them. Two drawn from deliberate re mean to fo to manifest ! Our new size I ever s of the difficu cated to the Wednesday preached an Haggai, ii. ! N. Culver ! hope will be we commer their names

than every t MARSHEI It is with g ers that the of holiness Many have and many and unity. verted to G coming for gregation is hort, salva ders, and v crease into the sea. I

have subscr

Messenger.

hers and or

good Lord

LEBANO Dec. 4 .- V tion. The recently be meeting th pire for sal NEWMAR Dear Br. S

have free c

some degre sliding, so church qui but are hor ing short save the cl our belove relative to ing the Co ings of the of procedu of the chu ercise of h North and

nce and its committee have itter; it only remains that A. BINNEY

D BISHOP ANDREW. in respecting Bishop Soule's hop Andrew's, we quote the dings of the Virginia Conond Christian Advocate .of Bishop Soule is exciting nd to all hope of adjustment men who were hoping for and are taking their stand. solution inviting Bishop An-

Conference in conjunction ch was passed unanimor he Conference, that he had t him here to assist him in ty of the Episcopal office, and ras fully prepared to meet.

ERENCE acted with entire ision, and appointed as delomas Crowder, John Early. M. Lee, Henry B. Cowles. Penn and Anthony Dibrell; more and George W. Lang-

of the Church St. Female e held next Sabbath evening, h St. M. E. Church-exero'clock. Addresses may be Stevens, Rev. M. Raymond, collection will be taken in aid

Ladies' Wesleyan Sewing receipt of \$71 from a col-Odeon on Sabbath evening, oquent discourse from Rev. I. A. C. PRATT, Treasurer.

till crowd our columns with Some of our correspondents (ith it quickly, others write us ceasing, as it is the greates, story, and New England has s. Meanwhile we keep clear. other papers, give our readper for miscellaneous reading, e "one subject" within due c, confining it mostly to news.

linson thus writes in the last ocate about the plan of sepplan, not in a single casual all the expressions marked, of it, does not turn us out oal Church, then I think we there is no propriety in deions of ideas. And to say intended to have this effect. to implicate, most seriously, committee by whom it was nference by whom it was I firmly believe, a more intelassembled in this country.if they allowed the distinctive o be applied to the separating dification of it for their benee legal instruments in which ch as deeds of conveyance, . And, indeed, I have been some of the delegates themseparate we must be known as something distinct from

Church. And this I am satnor people are prepared for. ves in this matter. The septhis plan, is not a separation as some have supposed, but Methodist Episcopal Church. any other plan without the General Conference, our conpose to call ourselves. Again, respectfully say, let us slay not, in seeking redress for an on ourselves a still greater in-

NT LACE, or Abdominal and Lace is designed to relieve scular and spinal weakness, he lungs, general prostration, nd sinking feelings in the nd bearing down pains, &c. ints it has given the highest ur preachers have found it an Banning's original views on bronchitis, &c., have excited ous afflicted with muscular n or back, whose employment much, or speak in public, will admirable support and relief. his late volume are astonishrecommended by some of our

No. 221 Washington, oppoton. icted at Baltimore on Monday ion of slaves; the jury found

f the indictments. His counwould move for an arrest of seven persons were convicted

iolating the license laws. of this city. Intemperance among us. Dram shops are city, and yet we have men ws applied against all other rbearance to these worst depmorals and interests. The respect to these wholesale ack again the flood of intent is the city government do-

negroes who were manumityears ago, were set free from the 14th of Nov., when the suit pectators received the decision Judge Scates fined the nois-

NULLIFICATION.

The late Message of the Governor of South Carona is the most rabid document perhaps ever sent ut by a Governor of an American State. It advocates exas, denounces the tariff, denounces the democratic arty as traitors to Southern interests and affording hope to them, advocates slavery, congratulates the ublic on the division of our church, and recommends illication. The following is an extract:

Under these circumstances, it devolves on South olina to decide what course she will pursue in he can no longer postpone her final decision. It is ue from her. It is expected of her. And if she fails announce it, her silence will nevertheless be con-Whatever may be the technical validity, or gal force of the opinions on this important question ich your predecessors have placed upon your reds, it appears clear to me that our State is bound her past history, and the principles she professes, owes it to the country and herself, to adopt such res as will, at an early period, bring all her ral, constitutional, and if necessary physical resour-in direct array against a policy which has never en checked but by her interposition, and which imerishes our country, revolutionizes our government, overthrows our liberties. The expediency, the nner, and the precise time of doing this, are for our grave deliberation.

A CLERGYMAN DENOUNCED .- Rev. John Clark Tribune says,) we find a series of resolutions passed by the Quarterly Meeting Conference for the Washington Circuit, in which Mr. Clark is denounced as having abused the trust and confidence reposed in lim, and grossly misrepresented the sentiments of the Mathadists of Texas.

LIBRARY FOR MY YOUNG COUNTRYMEN.—Waite, Peirce & Co., and Crocker & Brewster, Boston, have sent us another number of this interesting series of juvenile works. It is a well written history of Oliver Person of the church against slavery, for we propose to retain that testimony as it now stands in the Discipline. Neither down abandon any action which the Mathadists of Texas. thodists of Texas.

DR. TOMLINSON writes thus in the last Western Christian Advocate: - "From the cheering notes that are constantly coming up from different parts of the South and Southwest, I rejoice to believe that there is not a 'remnant' merely, but 'an exceeding great army,' that are determined not to bow the knee to disunion or disunionists; but to adhere to, and continue to walk in those good old paths, in which, for so many years, hey have found rest to their souls. If we remain in e church, and contend for what is right in a proper pirit, the special providence of God will assuredly rotect and bless us in our deed. But if we contend for what is wrong, or even for what is right in a wrong are gathering strength daily, we must reject from our finest holyday presents yet sent us. ominational sympathy and protection, according to e "Plan" of separation. Will any one still say we e frightened at abstractions?

Secular.-We have no important secular news this reek. Congress met on Monday, 27 senators appeared n their places, and adjourned after giving the usual

In the house 175 members answered their names. Mr. Petit opposed the appointment of two chaplains, but it was carried. Mr. Adams gave notice that he ould on Tuesday offer a resolve to rescind the 25th rule relating to slavery. Mr. Duncan gave notice of bringing in his bill for one day for choosing electors of President and Vice President, and a bill for exending the jurisdiction of the United States over Oreon. Mr. Weller gave notice of a bill to amend the charter of Washington city so as to give its citizens the right of suffrage. The Message of the President is not important-come too late for insertion this-an sbridgment next week.

The Churches.

CANAAN, N. H .- Rev. R. Dearborn writes, Nov. 25 -Dear Br. Stevens:-I presume that those who have known of the troubles existing here the year past would like to hear how we are prospering now. I am happy to say that through the blessing of the Lord the difficulty in the church is well nigh removed. Union has been restored except with a very few, and we are praying and expecting that ere long it will be with them. Two, in the heat of excitement, have withdrawn from us, but we are hoping that after calm and deliberate reflection they will return; at any rate we mean to follow them with our prayers and intend o manifest toward them nought but the spirit of love. Our new meeting house, one of the prettiest of the ize I ever saw, which had been closed in consequence of the difficulty in the church nearly a year, was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God on the first Wednesday of October last. Br. C. L. McCurdy preached an interesting discourse on the occasion from Haggai, ii. 9, and was followed in the evening by Br. N. Culver from Luke, x. 42. The effect of both I hope will be seen in the great day. The Sabbath after we commenced a Sabbath School. Eighty gave in their names as members the first day. Since then we have subscribed for 60 copies of the Sabbath School Messenger. Our congregation is respectable for numbers and our prospects are encouraging. May the good Lord send us a revival, for we need this more than every thing else.

MARSHFIELD, Ms.-Rev. Wm. Leonard writes:-It is with great pleasure I inform you and your readers that the Lord is with us in Marshfield. The work of holiness of late has been spreading in the church. Many have obtained the blessing of a clean heart and many others are panting after the same living stream. Blessed be God, we are living in peace, love and unity. Quite a number of sinners have been converted to God since Conference, and many more are coming forward to the altar for prayers. The congregation is large; said to be the largest in town. In short, salvation's stream is flowing through our borders, and we are praying earnestly that it may increase into a great river and abound as the waves of the sea. Pray for us that the word of the Lord may have free course, run and be glorified.

LEBANON, N. H.-Rev. C. L. McCurdy writes, Dec. 4 .- We are having some prosperity on this station. The church are well united, some few have recently been converted, and at almost every social meeting there are more or less who manifest a desire for salvation.

NEWMARKET.-Rev. S. Kelley writes, Dec. 4-

Dear Br. Stevens: -We have had a protracted meeting which resulted in reviving God's work with us in e degree. A few have been reclaimed from backsliding, some few converted, and a number of the church quickened. We have not seen all we desire, but are hoping to see greater things than these. Nothing short of personal holiness in all its fullness can ave the church in these times of peril and commotion. hope the Herald will continue to stand up against every thing inconsistent with the true principles of our beloved Methodism. I was glad to see the rebuke relative to Bishop Andrew in his present relation visiting the Conferences south. I could not envy the feelings of the man who would submit to such a course procedure after so decided an expression of the great majority of the General Conference. The voice arch and the ministry should be strong and decided in this matter. He should desist from the exercise of his episcopal office till he can give the church

North and South evidence that his embarrassment in

relation to his connection with slavery is removed.

ference to the Tariff. The period has arrived when by the public consent among the best of the country.

Mr. Mills, has adapted it to schools by marginal

spirit, we need not expect him to protect and bless are numerous and colored, and the contents well as; and we ought not." Yet these minorities, which adapted to interest the young. It is one of the

> HISTORY OF GREECE.-No. II. of this valuable work by Thirlwall, has been received by Waite, Peirce & Co., Boston.

HARPER'S PICTORIAL BIBLE has reached its 13th number in excellent style. Waite, Peirce & Co., Bos-

LITERARY.

The Lary's Repositions of December has come to us in beautiful style, adorned with a fine engraving of Boston viewed from Chelsea. We feel proud of this Methodist monthly, and give it as our sober judgement that in topography and editorship it will compare with the most popular female periodicals of the land. The improvement of our denominational periodicals within a few years is matter of just congratulation. We hope they will not stop till acknowledged by the public consent among the best of the country.

Sabbath Musings.—This is a delightful little volume from the pen of Caroline Fry. She is not the distinguished philanthropic lady of the same name so well among an equally extensive fame by well known on both sides of the water, but is rapidly winning an equally extensive fame by the regions.

LITERARY.

Is sting apprehensions on this subject, by the addresses and resolutions among them. These were, no doubt, passed under circumspectoon, even if we allow no weapin to any consideration as uniferated which have now greatly abused; by the whole attended the most popular female periodicals of the late of the study of the sun and so unwavering a testimore Conference, which has borne so noble and so unwavering a testimore Conference, the mother of Conference, which has borne so noble and so unwavering a testimore Conference, the mother of Conference, which has borne so noble and so unwavering a testimore Conference, which has borne so noble and so unwavering a testimore Conference, which has borne so noble and so unwavering a testimore Conference, which has borne so noble and so unwavering a testimore Conference, which has borne so noble and so unwavering a testimore Conference, which has borne so noble and so unwavering a testimore Conference, which has borne so noble and so unwavering at testimore Conference, which has borne so noble and so unwavering at testimore Conference, which has borne so noble and so unwavering at testimore Conference, which has borne so noble and so unwavering at testi

well known on both sides of the water, but is rapidly winning an equally extensive fame by her genius.—
Her "Listener" and other works are well known. She writes with much beauty of style and originality of thought. Waite, Peirce & Co., Boston.

| Month My School Boy Days is the title of a very entertaining narrative for youth, for sale by Waile, Peirce

Y Co., Boston.

do not believe that the New England Conferences would propose such a measure. Time has been when they possibly might have favored it, but we confidently rely upon the effect which calmer consideration has had in correcting erroneous views, once entertained by many, as to the measures to be taken in respect to slavery, and do not now apprehend any such proposition from that quarter. But if we are mistaken in regard to the intentions of our New England Conferences would propose such a measure. Time has been when they possibly might have favored it, but we confidently rely upon the effect which calmer consideration has had in correcting erroneous views, once entertained by many, as to the measures to be taken in respect to slavery, and do not now apprehend any such proposition from that quarter. But if we are mistaken in regard to the intentions of our New England Conferences would propose such a measure. A CLERGYMAN DENOUNCED.—Rev. John Clark was one of the delegates from the Texas Conference to the late General Conference of the Methodist Church. Being a Northern man by birth, and not intending to return to Texas, he requested permission not to vote, in view of his delicate position, stating that if compelled to vote he should do so against the South. He was not excused, and voted according to his conscience. In a Texas paper just received, (the N. Y. Tribune says.) we find a series of resolutions passed the says of the series of resolutions passed to the says of the says of the says of the conservative feeling and opinions of the other Conferences which would constitute the connection after the new church shall have been organized. Yet it is not to be expected that the thousands of our members who hold be expected that the thousands of our members who hold they man the solution of the States. It is a minute description of the manners, customs, and present state of the North American aborigines. Many of the plates are elegantly executed.—Waite, Peirce & Co., and Crocker & Brewster, Boston.

Tribune says, we find a series of resolutions passed the says of the consection after the new church shall have been organized. Yet it is not to be expected that the thousands of our members who hold they man the non-slaveholding States should know as the editor of the Pictorial History of the United States. It is a minute description of the manners, customs, and present state of the North American aborigines. Many of the plates are elegantly executed.—Waite, Peirce & Co., and Crocker & Brewster from church fellowship, by a rule of Discipline with which they cannot comply, without violating the paramount obligations of justice and mercy to their slaves. We have proposed to give them that guaranty, by consigning future fellowship. The conference which have been organized. Yet it is not to be expected that the thousands of our members who hold the remembers have as well as we do

> ver Cromwell, with a portrait. All the volumes of this series have thus far been excellent in contents and execution.
>
> HARPERS & BROTHERS have issued a very neat edition of Burke's celebrated Inquiry into the origin of onr ideas of the Sublime and Beautiful, a work the most philosophical in thought and elegant in style, produced by the distinguished statesman. The editor, produced by the distinguished statesman. The editor, clude, that what the General Conference of former times Mr. Mills, has adapted it to schools by marginal questions. Waite, Peirce & Co., Boston.
>
> FAIRY LAND.—B. B. Muzzy, Boston, has sent us an elegant little volume bearing this title from the pen of the author of Peter Parley's Tales. The engravings are numerous and colored, and the contents well adapted to interest the young. It is one of the finest holyday presents yet sent us. apprehend the abstract proposition will not be questioned, however men may differ in its practical application. But there is no law, no requirement in the New Testament which makes the emancipation of slaves a condition of membership to the slaveholder; nor can we infer such a condition from any thing which is said therein, for the practice in the apostule of the slaveholder is plantly agriculture therein is plantly agriculture. of the church is plainly against the inference; and the practice of the church under apostolic supervision and approval must be the best commentary on the obligations of Christianity as taught by the apostles. It will not be denied that Christians held slaves in the primitive church, any more than it will be denied that the relation of masters and slaves is recognized by the apostles, and that the relative duties of both are explicitly laid down by authority with which they were divined.

Harman's Personant Birth in the interest of the Birth of the Street of t

meets no more favor with the divisionists than with brother Adams. Nothing will satisfy the first, but a revocation or repeal of the act in the case of Bishop Andrew, and consequently a slaveholding general superintendency. And they require moreover that all that belongs to slavery should be left to Carsar. Every other proposition is treated with scorn and contempt. Our New England friends have therefore nothing to apprehend from any terms of compromise heretofore proposition. tempt. Our New England friends have therefore nothing to appreliend from any terms of compromise heretofore proposed. The General Conference will, we presume, never subscribe to these terms, come what will, and those who contend for them will accept nothing less. The Methodist Episcopal Church has therefore nothing left but to sympathize with, and endeavor to take care of, such of her children in the slaveholding states as still confide in her counsels and trust to her oversight. And now it becomes an important question to settle among those who remain in her communion, whether any elements of strife exist in their midst, which are to perpetuate contentions until they terminate in future secessions and divisions. This was predicted of us very confidently at the General Conference; while nothing but harmony and peace was promised for the new organization. Shall we, or shall we not, fulfil our part of the prophecy? To answer this question, it would be necessary to know the

To answer this question, it would be necessary to know the views and purposes of our New England brethren. Do they propose to contend for a rule of Discipline which shall make the emancipation of slaves by those who hold them a condition of Church membership? If they do not, we cannot perceive any thing which threatens to disturb the peace of the Church, whether the division now threatened be consummated or not; but, if they do, there will be no peace until the question is settled, by a separation of the New England Conferences from the main body, or by secessions from the churches among themselves—another Scottite affair. This is a point that will not be conceded by the Northern, Middle, or Western Conferences, for the plain reason, that such a rule of Discipline could not be justified on Scriptural warrant. They are ready to do whatin the plant deads), that such a rule of Discipline count not be justified on Scriptural warrant. They are ready to do whatever can be shown to be duty, under the charter of Christianity, without regard to consequences; but they will not assume the privilege of interpolating any thing into the code of Christianity, nor require any conditions of Church fellowship which are not found therein, whatever may be said of them, or whatever they may be made to suffer for their steadfast adhesion to principles, founded, not in the opinions of men, but in the authority of our only Lord and Lawgiver. We confess we do not believe that any considerable portion of the ministry or membership of the New England Conferences will contend for such a rule of discipline. We do not hink they desire it; but it is our duty to apprise them that fears are entertained by many on this subject, and the time has come to quiet these fears if they are groundless, as they may have an injurious effect in the present state of the Church. We are but little concerned as to the fate of our proposition of compromise; but we are very desirons that our Eastern brethren should explain themselves definitely in respect to the measures they purpose in reference to General Conference action in relation to slavery. justified on Scriptural warrant. They are ready to do whatrecrued as to the fate of our proposition of compromise; but we are very desirons that our Eastern brethren should explain themselves definitely in respect to the measures they purpose in reference to General Conference action in relation to slavery. Declamation on the evils of slavery is not exactly the thing just now. These evils are acknowledged and deplored in the South as well as in the East. What is wanting is a distinct inderstanding as to the future terms of union among the Conferences and Churches which shall abide in the M. Church. The time to try men's souls has come. The people called Methodists are to be passed through the furnace. Happy he who shall be found, meekly, yet resolutely following their Lord. And happy the Church, if after being purified, she shall come up to the work assigned her renewed in strength, and better prepared to do her duty—her whole duy—in the great work of spreading Scriptural holiness, not only throughout these lands, but throughout the world. We are sure the Methodists started in the right direction. We believe that hitherto they have as a body keot a single eve to their calling; and we trust in the grace of God, that they will hold on without wavering even to the end.

For Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal.

COURSE OF THE HERALD.

Notices.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS. HAVERHILL DISTRICT-THIRD QUARTER. Dec. 28 29 Warren, 29 30 Haverhill, Jen. J. SPAULDING.

N. B. The Preachers' Meeting at Lisbon on the 18th, instead of the 19th of Dec. SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT-THIRD QUARTER.

Dec. 28 29 Jan. 4 5 " 11 12 Mount Holly, North Wardsboro', North Wardsoro',
Hartland,
Proctorsville and Perkinsville, (by Br. Clark,)
West Norwich and Sharon,
Feb. 8 9 15 16 East Barnard, Woodstock, West Windsor 20 South Reading, Springfield,
Thetford, Union Vill., " 22 23 March 1 2 Barnard, Guilford, Brattleboro', { (by Br. Wilcox,) " 8 9 " 8 9 North Wardsboro', Dec. 3, 1844. C. R. HARDING.

SANDWICH DISTRICT-THIRD QUARTER. Dec. Weymouth,*
Scituate and Cohasset, at S.,*
Marshfield,
Pambaba Pembroke, West Duxbury,* Duxbury, Sabbath afternoon, 4 5 5 [Remainder next week.]

POST OFFICE ADDRESS Rev. A. A. Willits, Kennebunk Port, Me. Rev. A. F. Gibson, W. Charleston, Vt.

MONEY RECEIVED AND CREDITED FOR THE Be particular to see that the money you send us is duly

acknowledged. Our subscribers will perceive that we have adopted a plan by which, when they send money, they may ascertain how their accounts stand. Atwood, Christopher C. 200 pays to June 1, 45 May 27, 45 Oct. 1, 45. April 18, 45 Aug. 10, 44 April 15, 45 Atkins, Ebenezer Atwood, John Atwood, John Atkins, Charles Adams, Samuel Alistein, Eliza Anberg, Anna C. Adams, Nathi. D. Bemis, J. W. Bragdon, William, Binney, A.
Bodge, Noah
Blackman, Mary
Bowers, Levi
Beman, E. B. Bryant, Thomas O. Brett, Charles J. Bennett, Dexter Bagnall, Thomas Boynton, Moses Blake, Zebulon Baker, Henry Brown, Levi Battles, Benj. Aug. Oct. Copeland, J. Carr. Nathaniel Crawford, George C. Copp, William Cass, Benj. Culver, A. B. leaveland, W. H. July May Feb. Charter, John ver. Freeman M. Dolloff, Levi Eaton, J. L. Ellis, Benj. Eaton, Merchant C. Fuller, Elijah Farnum, Ira Fisk, William Goodwin, Daniel Jr. Gove, Austin Ginn, Alvin Gray, Hinckley R.

Saml. O. Hulin, Elias Herrick, Emily Hannah, Wm. T. Hackett, J. C. Hinds, Alfred M. Hatch & Jackins, Holmbert, Ann Hubbard, Stephen Howe, Otis Hill, Catharine G. Ingalls, Samuel Johnson, Alice Kimball, Elizabeth W Lewis, Moses awson, John W. eonard, Charles H. Mansfield, John Morse, Jotham D. Merrill, Mary A. Jan. Nov. Nov. Sept. Jan. Oct. Miller, Sampson Nutting, Timothy O'Maley, Austin Pepper, Daniel Porter, Robt. F. Pratt, Ezra Parker, Thomas Aug. June Rich, Richard Restieaux, Thomas Reed, William G. Stone, Andrew J. Southwick, Amos Skinner, Alvah Sleeper, J. C. Sherman, Sarah Smith, Charles Sprague, Saml. S. Slade, David Stedman, Isaac . Stinson, Benj. F. Smith, Alger

2 00 2 00 2 00 4 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00

In Chilmark, Ms., Nov. 14, by Rev. Thomas D. Blake, Mr. James Winslow, and Miss Huldah R. Gifford, both of C. In the M. E. Church in Saugus, Dec. 1, by Rev. Wm. Rice, Jr., Mr. Seba S. Webber, and Miss Emma Batts, both of S. In Seabrook, N. H., Nov. 3, by Rev. L. D. Blodgett, Mr. Geo. W. Bartlett, of Southampton, N. H., and Miss Betsey R. Morgan, of Seabrook. Nov. 8, Mr. Manuel Souther, and Miss Martha Souther, both of Seabrook. Nov. 17, Mr. Jacob Eaton, of Salisbury, Mass., and Mrs. Sally E. Eaton, of Seabrook. Mr. Jacob Fowler, 3d, and Miss Hannah Dow, both of Seabrook.

of Seabrook.
In the Methodist meeting-house in Wellfieet, Nov. 10, by Rev. G. W. Stearns, Mr. Thomas F. Holbrook, and Miss Abigail D. Baker. Nov. 14, at the parsonage, Mr. David Atkins, of Truro, and Mrs. Laura R. Cordiss. Nov. 21, at her father's residence, Mr. Win. G. Todd, and Miss Abigail A. Higgins. 24th, Sabbath morning, at the parsonage, Mr. Alpha father's residence, Mr. Win. G. Todd, and Miss Abigail A. Higgins. 24th, Sabbath morning, at the parsonage, Mr. Alpha B. Fish, and Miss Lucy H. Harding. Sabbath evening, in the Methodist meeting-house, Mr. Benjamin Rich, Jr., and Miss Bethiah Y. Hawes. Mr. Joshua A. Rich, of Truro, and Miss Olive C. Newcomb. Nov. 28, Thanksgiving eve, at her father's, Mr. Jesse R. Atwood, and Miss Meriam A. Atwood, all of Wellfleet.

father's, Mr. Jesse R. Atwood, and Miss Meriam A. Atwood, all of Wellfieet.

In South Truro, Nov. 19, by Rev. L. Peirce, Mr. Joshua Rich, and Miss Ann Cook. 21st, Mr. Philip B. Elliott, and Miss Sarah Aydelott, all of S. Truro.

In Calais, Mil.town, Me., by Rev. C. L. Browning, Mr. William A. Stauchfield, and Miss Hannah E. Cushing. Mr. William McDonald, and Miss Deborah Wadsworth, all of Calais.

Calais.

In Warren, N. H., Nov. 26, by Rev. Ira W. Swetland,
Mr. Robert B. Stevens, and Mrs. Charity Franklin. 25th,
Mr. Albert Martin, and Mrs. Margaret Dow, all of Warren.
In the Methodist meeting-house in Cohasset, Nov. 28, by
Rev. S. Puffer, Mr. John Lambert, and Miss Hannah J. Thurston, both of Boston.

In Lynn, Nov. 20, by Rev. L. Crowell, Mr. Zacheriah R. Graves, and Miss Abigail King. Nov. 28, Mr. James W. Ingalls, and Miss Mary Ann Jackson. Dec. I, Mr. B. Franklin Ashton, and Miss Sarah B. Alley. Dec. 7, Mr. David Hawkes, and Miss Ruth Gallucia, all of Lynn.

DIED.

In this city, Nov. 4, of scrofula consumption, Olive Eliza-beth Lawson, daughter of John W. and Olive E. Lawson, aged 2 years
In Lynn, Nov. 10, of croup, Sarah Adeline, only daughter
of Alfred and Sarah Chase, aged 17 months. Dec. 3, of fever,
Mr. Caleb H. Alden, aged 31 years.

Advertisements.

PULPIT CYCLOPEDIA.

THE PULPIT CYCLOPEDIA and CHRISTIAN MINISTER'S COMPANION, containing three hundred and sixty skeletons and sketches of Sermons, and eighty-two essays on Biblical learning, Theological studies, and the composition and delivery of sermons. By the author of Sketches and Skeletons of Sermons, &c. &c. 1 vol. 8vo. 616 pages. Dec. 11. WAITE, PEIRCE & CO.

A FEW Boarders can be accommodated with good board, permanent or transient, at 246 Hanover Street.

Dec. 11.

4t

DR. FAULKNER'S very celebrated PATENT VEGETA-BLE ELIXIE for the cure of Bronchitis, and all its at-tendant difficulties, for sale by WAITE, PEIRCE & CO., No. 1 Corubill. Price \$1 per bottle. Dec. 4.

JUST received. JAY'S WORKS, in 3 vols., new edition. BARNES'S NOTES on Job. 2 vols. 12mo. TEN YEARS IN OREGON, by Lee & Frost, together with a large assortment of Annuals and books suited for Christmas and New Year's Gifts. By WAITE, PEIRCE & CO., No. 1 Cornhill.

WATERMAN'S PATENT

PNEUMATIC SHOWER BATH AND IMPROVED BATHING PAN, at 85 Cornhill, 6 Brattle, and 73 Court Streets. Those about to adopt the healthy practice of daily ablution, will find the above the easiest, cheapest, and quickest mathed of performing the correction. ablution, will not the above the easiest, cheapest, and quickest method of performing the operation.

Those on the eve of housekeeping will find at this establishment every thing appertaining to the kitchen department, with catalogues to facilitate in making their selection, and are respectfully invited to call.

April 17.

NATH'L WATERMAN.

CHEAP HAT AND CAP STORE. THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand a general sup-ply of HATS and CAPS, such as Beaver, Nutria, Mole-skin, Silk, &c., of different qualities and styles. Cloth and Velvet Caps of all patterns; Umbrellas, Trunks, &c., which he is selling at prices to conform with the times.

N. B. Old Hats taken in exchange for new. Hats and Caps made to order, at short notice.

C. B. MASON,

No. 18 Union Street, next door to La Grange Tavera.

SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL RHETORIC.

ORATORY AND ELOCUTION. MESSRS. RUSSELL and MURDOCH respectfully an-arranged in separate classes for Gentlemen, Ladies. Youth and Children. Private instruction also is given to individuals. Cise and Vocal Culture, are open as usual.

Terms may be ascertained by calling at Boylston Hall.

Nov. 6. The classes in the various departments of corpornal Exer-

CALL AND SEE HOLMAN'S NEW STYLES OF SUSPENDERS,

AT HIS SUSPENDER MANUFACTORY, Nos. 11 and 13 Washington Street. N. B. Suspenders made and repaired to order, at short notice

NEW STORE. PATTEN & PERRIN, 335 Washington Street.

AMERICAN & FOREIGN DRY GOODS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Our Friends are invited to call.

NEW WATCH AND JEWELRY ESTAB-LISHMENT.

No. 16 Central Street, (New Block,) Lowell. CEORGE F. TEBBETTS would offer to his friends and the public a prime assortment of WATCHES, COMBS, JEWELRY, SILVER SPOONS, &c., as can be found in the city, and at very low prices. Those in want of Gold or Silver Watches, Silver Spoons, &c., would do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. Watches, Clocks, Music Boxes, and jewelry of every

description carefully repaired and warranted Lowell, March 10, 1844.

G. BOWDLEAR & CO., Dealers in Flour, No. 17, Long Wharf, Boston, have constantly on hand a large assortment of Extra Genesee, Ohio and Graham Flour, in whole and half bbls., for families; also Clagett, Sharrer, E. S. Beach and other approved brands Southern and Western Flour, suitable for Bakers' use, which they offer for sale at the lowest market prices.

FLOUR, GRAIN, SALT, & FISH STORE. At 51 Main Street, Worcester.

S. DILLINGHAM would respectfully inform the inhab s. Dillinging would be adjacent towns, that he has opened a store as above mentioned, where he has on hand and intends keeping a good supply of Genessee and Ohio Flour of the best standard brands. Also Corn, Oats, Rye, and Meal; coarse and fine Sait, and a general assortment of W I. Goods and Groceries, which he offers at wholesale or retaint leaves of the sait of the control of the sait of t lowest city prices. Worcester, June 12, 1844.

BOARDING. MILTON DAGGETT, No. 1, Suffolk Place, Boston-Permanent and Transient Boarding. Gen-IVE ton — PERMANENT AND AND THE COLOR OF THE

CUSTOM SHOE STORE. No. 16 Central Street, (New Block,) Lowell.

B. TEBBETTS would invite the attention of his friends Bo and the public to his extensive assortment of Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Hats, Caps and Umbrellus, which he will sell at low prices and warrant to give satisfaction.

Particular attention will be paid to measure work and re-

FURNITURE, FEATHERS, &c. M. DOE, 55 to 65 Cornhill, having made large additions to his former well selected stock of FURNITURE FEATHERS, LOOKING GLASSES, MATTRESSES, &c., is now prepared to sell them at a great reduction from former prices. Purchasers would do well to call. Every article werranted as good as recommended. Particular attention paid to packing goods for transportation. Feb. 15th, 1844.

HOT AIR FURNACES.

ALL persons wishing to warm their houses, stores, churches, and other large buildings, with pure heated air, are particularly requested to cail at CHILSON'S and see his extensive assortment and examine his improvements—The rapid demand there is now for them, together with the high recommendation of several hundred persons that have them in use, is a positive proof that they do possess superior qualities over every other furnace in use. Hundreds of them are up and being put up this fall in the city and all parts of the country, and many of them into the best public and privale buildings we have. The conveniences of the lever grate and the durability of the castings, &c., are worth examining. Some large sizes just finished, for heating churches and other large buildings, on an improved pfin, will be found to stand the test where all others must fail—they not requiring more than one-third part of the time, and one-half the fuel to heat a large building that has been required in other furnaces, which all will see must be the case, when they come to examine them. Furnaces set in the most thorough manner, at short notice, and warranted to give entire satisfaction, or no pay expected. A silver medal was awarded to these furnaces at the late Mechanics' fair and exhibition in this city. For sale wholesale and retail, at the Stove and Hot Air Furnace Establishment, 51 and 58 Blackstone Street.

GARDNER CHILSON.

Smith, G. D. Sanborn, Jacob S. Scudder, Harvey

Templeton, John Towle, John M.

Upham, Myrick White, Cyrus Weeks, Willard

Warren, Henry Wilcomb, Daniel N

Weeks, Charles Wooding, C. W. Whittier, Sarah G.

Young, Lucy

Tuck, Peter

In this city. Dec. 5, by Rev. J. D. Bridge, Mr. Augustus Alston, and Miss Jane Gould, both of Boston. Dec. 3, by Rev. J. D. Bridge, Mr. Charles Fogg, and Miss Catherine Fisher, both of Boston.

For Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal.

THE CATASTROPHE. The beauteous sunlight faded in the West; On all a Sabbath stillness seemed to rest; No din of business echoed through the street, But female forms to sigh and whisper meet. There by the wayside sat an aged man, His few and hoary locks proclaimed the span Of life near its terminus; dim his eye-His bosom heaved convulsive with a sigh. The haunts where he in youth had loved to roam, The hills and vales around his childhoo's home-And gentle ones who sported with him there. Strangers to sorrow, free from every care, Across the visioned field of memory flew-Long ere this period had he bid adieu To her whose seraph smile a halo shed Along his way ;-above her lowly bed

The trembling toliage of the yew-tree spread He thought upon his sons, who promised fair The ephod long with faithfulness to bear; But deep their guilt, and God's avenging hand In token of his wrath had smote the land; Dark o'er their sky then hung the cloud of war. And muttering thunders echoed from afar ; While lightnings dire athwart the horizon flash, Contending elements in confusion crash; And in vain hope, the sacred Ark they take, That then omnipotence their cause would make His own, and fight his temple to defend. Here let the hypocrite behold his end; Nor think beneath the livery of heaven,

Impunity to deeds of darkness given. The cross, though symbol of a Savjor's grace, In sacerdotal hands is made the mace Of death, and where its peaceful banners wave Though taught to look and live-behold a grave

Jehovah frowns-and empires melt away, And none the thunder of his wrath can stay A Saul may conquer with a little band, Or vanquished flee with hosts at his command Thus when the uncircumsized again assailed Judah's forsaken tribes, their arms prevailed, And victors shouting, from the field they bore, What, most of all, the faithful would deplore.

His line all colorless, as if to speak. Half opened-down his thin and furrowed cheek The big tear rolled-across his marble brow A shade bespeaking sorrow spread, and now He starts-listens-essays to step-again Trembling he takes his seat-across the plant A footman came,-all gathered from afar, To meet the herald from the scene of war-"All, all is lost," he cried, and then despair Sent forth her wail, that seemed to rend the air (The stricken mother went an only son. And doting sisters for a brother gone, There orphan helplessness first felt the blast That leaves a cheerless wilderness when past-Where hope the bridal boquet fair had spread, Lav withering flowers in memory of the dead-And hymen's latest votaries gather now, Around the grave, in widowhood to bow? Such are thy deeds, war, blackest son of hell,

The atmosphere of sighs thou lovest well; Thou drinkest greedily at the fount of tears. And sportest with the choicest fruit of years-Of all the strains that fiends or angels hear, Groans are the most delightful to thine ear!) "What meaneth this." he said, and drawing pear These words of painful truth fell on his ear. Be fore our foes the bravest hearts have fled Thy sons Hophni, and Phineas too, are dead, The Ark of God is gone "-he heard no more, But fell, smitten to death with tidings sore,-

His people slaves—the tahernacle lost— And loved ones dead-O what had life to boast 'Tis winter, joyless, sunless winter drear, To weep when none in sympathy draw near, To utter farewells till we stand alone, And to the unresponsive, sigh, "They're gone." F. A. CRAFTS.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

MISS HANNAH P., daughter of Mr. Jonathan and Ruth Treadwell, of Hiram, Me., and consort of Mr. William W. Farnum, of Rumford, Me., died Nov. 20, 1844, aged 29 years. She was supported till the last by that religion which gives the assurance of a blessed immortality. She possessed an amiable disposition and uniform and unassuming piety, and was a worthy member of the M. E. irch, and lived beloved by all that knew her, and died lamented. The solemn occasion was improved by the writer of this notice from, " Thus saith the Lord, set thy house in order, for thou shalt die, and not live;" after which the remains of our sister was followed to the grave by a large circle of friends, and laid by the side of her two babes, there to rest till the resurrection.

JONATHAN FAIRBANKS.

FLORELLA AMANDA, from Monticello, Howard Co., Mo., daughter of Rev. Isaac S. House, and grand-child of Rev. Elisha House, of Mich., and Rev. Isaac Scarritt, of Illinois, died in New Bedford, in her 15th year. Br. House came from Mo. last year, and finding his health improving, received an appointment in this place, and sister II. returned to bring their two daughters. She found the eldest far gone in a pulmonary consumption. By her physician's advice she set off with her afflicted child, who suffered much during a journey of nearly two thousand miles. She had given up the hope of life, and resigned all into the hands of her Savior, but greatly desired to see her father once more. He met them at Pittsburgh, and arrived here Oct. 22d. She was calm and patient through all, and sank peacefully into the arms of death on the 29th, in hope of a glorious resurrection. Many attended her funeral, to whom I spake on 1 Cor. xv. 56-7, with uncommon sensations, as it called to mind the scenes of former years. I knew her paternal grandfather near forty years ago, and received her maternal grandfather and mother into the church thirty-eight years ago. Now this tender branch has come all this way to slumber in our soil until the trump shall sound. May we all be ready to meet our Lord in peace.

New Bedford, Nov. 22, 1844. A. KENT. N. B. Will the Western Christian Advocate please copy.

MRS. HANNAH SHAW, died in Brewer, Me., Sept. 18. aged 66. Sister Shaw experienced religion torty-four years ago, and closely followed her Savior during the most of her long pilgrimage. She was uniform in her devotion and piety, consistent in her example, ever manifesting in an eminent degree the character of a Christian. She was patient in suffering, yet often desired to depart and be with Christ, looking with joyful prospect for the hour of her release, knowing that though to live was Christ, yet to die was gain. Well may her pious friends mourn the loss of her society and counsel, yet they rejoice in the prospect of meeting her above. Praise God. S. H. BEALE. Brewer, Nov. 27, 1844. -

P. S. Will the Morning Star please insert the above and oblige numerous friends.

PETER WELLS, son of Br. Henry Wells died at Bristol, N. H., Oct. 2, in the nineteenth year of his age. A brief sickness removed him from health and activity to the silence of the tomb. He embraced the Savior at the early age of eleven years, in a revival under the ministerial labors of Rev. James Dow. He did not, however, make a public profession of religion until about three years since, when he united with the M. E. Church. In the early part of his sickness he complained that he was destitute of the evidence he desired of his acceptance with God. ' But after lifting his soul to God in prayer for the light of his reconciled countenance, his mind was filled with great peace and joy, and he often praised the Lord aloud for the manifestations of his grace.

N. W. ASPENWALL. Bristol, Nov. 13, 1844.

in a watery grave. His deeply afflicted friends can have.

HENRY BROWN, Jr., of Seabrook, died Nov. 18, It generally comes on when something is said ty-six hours before his death, and died triumphant- not hurt." ly. He had his reason perfectly to the end. May be sanctified to the good of his deeply afflicted what is fit for you to eat."

NANCY Dow of Seabrook, died Nov. 19, aged about 62. She had been a great sufferer for many months, but died in great peace.

L. D. BLODGETT. Seabrook, N. H., Dec. 2, 1844.

MRS. NANCY, wife of Mr. Josiah L. Newcomb, ner time," said Mrs. Barber. Mansfield, Dec. 2, 1844.

SISTER ALMIRA, second wife of Col. J. W. Jameson, died in Windsor, Me., Oct. 19, 1844, of lingering consumption, aged 43 years. Sister Jameson experienced religion in early life and its exceltions of a wife, mother, stepmother, and member covery. of the church. In her last sickness her faith was firm and unshaken, and she died as she had lived. a Christian. Her loss is severely felt by her bereaved busband, and numerous family of children, and other relatives, and also by the church and neighborhood, for she was universally esteemed and beloved. She has gone to that blessed land where all is joy, and may we copy her virtues that we may meet her reward. Moses Donnell. Windsor, Nov. 26, 1844.

MRS. DINAH ADAMS died in West Tisbury, Oct. 13. aged 80 years. Twenty years since our beloved what physician to employ, what medicine to use the M. E. Church in this place. Since that time cure, if we believe what the advertisements say lest meet her in heaven. GEO. W. WOODING.

CHILD'S DEPARTMENT.

For Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal

MARY LOUISA PAINE.

Mary Louisa, infant daughter of John T. and Mary E. R. Paine, of Sanford, Me., who departed this life November 1st, aged two years and ten months, might be interesting, especially to the juvenile readers of the Herald, I forward the following for publication.

Mary L. Paine was a most lovely and interesting child. Beautiful in person, precocious in mind, and remarkably sweet and mature in the disposition of her heart.

solicitude and regard. Every day when the weather keep his precepts." grandmama should be buried in the ground." tion" of rest.

fested a disposition to converse about God, and of the dictates of natural religion! Let the records heaven, and things of a serious nature; and would of Millerite lecturing, of lunatic asylums, of almsfrequently introduce such subjects of her own ac- houses, of divided, desolate churches, impoverished cord; making such inquiries as were truly won- and forsaken families, of foul and scandalous apostaderful for such a comparative infant as she then cies testify. This is no fancy picture; would that it was. During the last fortnight of her life she was were; but the facts are known and read of all often heard to say, "I am going to God;" and men. Will you allege that you are not responsible once being inquired of, why she said so, and if for these excesses, or that they are not the legitiany one had been saying so to her; she said there mate results of the Millerite heresy? I cannot had not. The day before she died, when appa- think you have so far lost your reasoning powers rently in perfect health, she said, "Mamma, I shall as not to be susceptible to conviction to the condie, but will God ever die?" Her mother inquir- trary. That you unqualifiedly endorsed the theory ed, "Why do you ask, Mary?" "Because," said of Wm. Willer you will not deny, and to some, at she, "I am going to God, and I want you and least, it appears equally plain that by that endorsepapa to go too," and then named some, if not all, ment you became responsible for the influence the other members of the family. Though but it was calculated to exert on community. Had it the wish of a comparative infant, yet how import- proved true, you would have rejoiced that you were ant, how desirable—an unbroken family in heaven. enabled to assume so lofty a position before a scoff-That this may be realized, is the prayer of many ing world. But it has proved false, dreadfully a sympathizing friend. On the first day of the false, and now you would doubtless gladly persuade

for of such is the kingdom of God." Spring Vale, Nov. 27, 1844.

THE SULKS.

out being much afflicted with it, yet I have seen a Surely, my brother, it becomes you to go over this child so entirely under its influence as to throw herself matter again. I should feel that you had cause to upon the floor, kick over benches and chairs, and be grieved with me were I to affect that you had seem ready to bite and devour every thing in her yet to be convinced of the falsity of Millerism, and yet your silence under existing circumstances

HUBBARD W., son of Joseph Collins, of Sea-| Some children, from their habits and circumstanbrook, N. H., died at sea, Oct 31, twelve days out ces, are much more likely to have this disease than from Wilmington, N. C., aged 22 years. It was others. Those that generally have their own way expected by his anxious friends that on his arrival about every thing, and whose parents let them play at Boston, he would have visited them after an in the streets or by the road side, when they please, absence of nearly three years, but God saw it to be and with whom they please, - such children are best to have it otherwise, and instead of the cm- very much exposed to have the sulks. I have seen brace of parents, brothers and sisters, he has fall-children suffering with it, however, who had the en into the embrace of death, and his body rests kindest parents and happiest home that children

have it to comfort them, that in his last days he My object is to describe to our readers the appearprayed and entertained hopes of acceptance with ances of the disease, and the consequences of it, and some of the bearemedies they can use.

aged 19 years. He came to his death by the ac- done that we do not like. For instance, Jane Barcidental discharge of a gun lodging its contents in ber came home from school the other day with a the cords of his leg, directly under the knee joint. green apple, which Susan Carp had given her. Like He lingered a few weeks in the hope of recover- a good girl, she went directly to her mother with it, ing, but it proved fatal. His sufferings were ex. and by her mother she was told to throw it right treme, but through the efforts of his pious physi- away. Jane began to cry. "Why, mother, it cian, he was happily converted to God some thir- won't hurt me; all the girls eat them, and they are

"My dear," said her mother, "I tell you to throw his faithful warnings and this solemn providence it away, and you must do it. I am the best judge

Then came on a fit of the sulks. First she threw out one of her elbows, and then the other, and then both at once. Then her shoulders began to twist, first one way, then the other. Her head began to go forward and backward with a jerk, and she stamped, when she walked away, as if she was trying to get a tight shoe on.

"Go and sit down, Jane, in that chair until din-

and daughter of Mr. Levi Snow, died of consump- This made the disease worse. She began to make tion in Mansfield, Nov. 18, aged 26 years. She was a whining, fretful noise with her mouth; and soon converted about five years ago, and joined the M. her feet began to swing back and forth against the E. Church. She was an affectionate wife, a kind chair; and then she began to push her chair against neighbor, and universally loved and respected by the wall. Her hair was hanging over her eyes, all who knew her. Her life was that of an hum- which were now swollen and red with weeping; and ble and consistent Christian. She was patient in so great was the change in her appearance in less her sickness and triumphant in her death. The than half an hour, that you would hardly have glory that filled her soul often burst from her lips known her. This is a fair statement of the appearin expressions of joy and praise. After taking ance of the disease in Jane Barber's case. Someleave of her friends and relatives who gathered times these appearances are different. The corner around her dying bed, she attempted to join with of the apron is crowded into the mouth and chewed; them in singing the praise of God. But from earth the fingers are twisted one over the other; the work, she has gone to sing in glory. A. G. Bowles. or plaything, or book, is thrown down upon the floor, or across the room; and the eyes snap and stare about like a person who is mad. The afflicted child kicks, and strikes, and screams; and it is sometimes necessary to catch her, and confine her, even as we would a wild animal. In such violent attacks as these, it is necessary to apply the severest remedy immedilence was evinced by her conduct in all the rela-

The remedies which are useful for this dreadful disease are various; but there is only one which is certain to cure. As it is brought on by discontent, disobedience, and selfishness, the first thing is to try to change these into contentment, obedience, and love. Sometimes a smart use of the rod will drive away the disease for a time; and perhaps going to school without dinner, or going to bed without supper or a kiss, may have a good effect. But as the disease begins in the heart, (Matt xv. 10.) the cure must begin there too. And as soon as the heart is right, the disease will disappear entirely. In common disease it is not always easy to decide

sister Adams sought and obtained the religion of Some pretend to great skill in the cure of particular the Lord Jesus Christ. In 1823 she united with diseases, and almost every disease has some certain she has lived an exemplary member. Death came about it. But for all diseases of the temper sudden but it found her ready. She resignedly left (and the sulks among the rest,) there is only one inher place in the church militant for a seat in the fallible Physician, and one certain cure. Christ church triumphant. May those dear friends left alone gives a new heart, and with it a new temper. behind follow her as she followed Christ, and at His grace cures the most stubborn diseases, if he is only applied to with a true and earnest desire for relief. We must not doubt that he is able and willing to cure, and we must be willing to follow the directions he gives. They are all printed, and may be read by any one. And what is more than all, the

For Zion's Herald and Weslevan Journal.

TO REV. G. F. COX. "Every man's work shall be made manifest. If any man's

work shall be burnt, he shall suffer loss."-I Co. iii. 10 15. Dear Brother,-The position you have occupied before the public in connection with the "Second Advent movement," and the silence you are now She was unusually affectionate. Though the maintaining in regard to it, have (in view of recent warmth of her affection was more fully seen in developments) suggested the propriety of making her uncommon attachment to the members of her you, in this form, a friendly communication. You own family, yet her affectionate regards seemed to will do me the justice to believe, that no feeling be limited only by the extent of her acquaintance, contrary to the love of Christ actuates me in this An elderly lady, a near neighbor, who was confined effort. My ambition aspires to nothing higher than to her room by sickness, was a subject of Mary's to be "a companion of all them that fear God and

would allow of her going out, this little "angel of. The reputation and influence you had acquired mercy" might be seen pursuing her way to the as an editor and preacher, the respect and affecsick room of "grand-mamma," as she called her, tion justly accorded to you where you were best seldom stopping by the way until she came to the known, together with the elevated and responsible bed side of the object of her solicitude; and when post you occupied in the church and ministry at there could be satisfied only in being permitted to the time you commenced your series of articles in sit upon the bed and converse with her. Gene- the Christian Advocate and Journal, were all "talrally, before leaving home she would ask her ents" for which you were, and still are ready to mother to give her some leaves of plants, or some- acknowledge your indebtedness to divine grace. thing else, to carry to the sick lady, and would offer as a reason, that "grandmamma is sick all the "talents" to the cause of trnth, to the glory of time." And whenever her mother was disposed God, I hazard nothing in assuming you were and to put her off, she would urge her request by tell- are equally ready to admit. That those "talents ing her mother how much she pitied her. One were perverted to an advocacy of error, and error day she wanted a book to carry to her, to read, of most alarming and pernicious tendency, time and appeared much delighted when it was given and its unequivocal developments have amply deto her. When this lady died, Mary appeared monstrated. It were painful to trace their diververy solemn, and remarked "It is a pity that sion in this direction, and call up the instances of But individual alienation, of social disruption, of popbeing told that she was a good woman, and had ular and calamitous agitation, immediately and legone to dwell with God, she never afterward said gitimately resulting; but those consequences dwinshe was sorry that she was dead, but would say, dle into trifles compared with those now being de-"I shall go to heaven too, if I am good." And ere veloped, and traceable to the same source. Alas! this, we doubt not, that elderly saint has welcomed what stabs has the body of Jesus received in the this infantile messenger of love, not to a bed of house of his friends! How many have been besickness and death, but to an "everlasting habitachurch and the ministry; nay, to an utter rejection of Almost as soon as she began to talk she mani- religion and the Bible; ay, more, an abandonment present month, after a short but severe illness, she yourself that you have not been accessory to the left the embrace of a most affectionate family, to scandal and mischief that have accrued from it. repose in the bosom of him who said, "Suffer Else why this silence, when the sad results of your little children to come to me and forbid them not, unfortunate teaching are so fearfully multiplying around you? Perhaps you will say, "I have made an apology." True; but are you satisfied with M. PALMER. that apology? I believe you were not understood in the "apology" to give up any thing in Millerism but "the witness of the spirit to the fact that the world would end in 1843." And can you This is the name of a disease which is not uncom- do nothing more to counteract the direful effect non among children. Though some grow up with- of those "able essays" in the cause of error?-

would seem to justify such an assumption. Do Pitt. After the lapse of more than twenty-seven you ask, "What ought I to do?" Let your own years, in a season as dark and perilous, his own sense of propriety and duty dictate. But O, do shattered frame and broken heart were laid, with something to manifest publicly your deep regret the same pomp, in the same consecrated mould. and sorrow for the unhappy course into which | Chatham sleeps near the northern door of the you have been betrayed; something that will show church, in a spot which has ever since been approhat you deeply sympathize with the church in the priated to statesmen, as the other end of the same distractions and afflictions she is suffering from the transept has long been to poets. Mansfield rests late false excitement, and earnestly desire to do all there, and the second William Pitt, and Fox, and in your power to "heal the hurt of the daughter Grattan, and Canning and Wilberforce. In no other Zion;" something that may serve to lead those who cemetry do so many great citizens lie within so have followed blind guides, who have left the narrow a space. High over those venerable graves, church and denounced her as Babylon, left their towers the stately monument of Chatham, and from families and their business, to repent and "bring above, his own effigy, graven by a cunning hand, forth fruits meet for repentance," by becoming as seems still, with eagle face and outstretched arm, little children," esteeming others better than to bid England be of good cheer, and to hurl defithemselves," being "diligent in business," "provid- ance at her foes. The generation which reared ing for their own households," paying their honest that memorial of him has disappeared. The time debts, "inquiring for the old paths and walking has come when the rash and indiscriminate judgtherein. Such a position, it does appear to me, my brother, at this time becomes Rev. G. F. Cox. Sharacter may be calmly revised by history. And It is perfectly idle to think of escaping your awful history, while, for the warning of vehement, high responsibility in this matter by preserving silence. and daring natures, she notes his many errors, will The eves of the public, of the pious in all the yet deliberately pronounce, that, among the emichurches are turned toward the leaders in this nent men whose bones lie near his, scarcely one movement, and the questions are beginning to be has left a more stainless, and none a more splendid raised, "Are they honest? are they sincere? are name.-Macauley in the Edinburgh Review. they rational or of a sane mind?" I have never allowed myself for a moment to harbor a doubt of your sincerity or piety in this matter. There are few men for whose opinions I have had a greater respect, and few Methodist preachers I have more And it was for a congregation of Independents ardently loved than yourself. You cannot but be (Congregationalists) that his inimitable psalms and sensible that this affection and confidence were hymns were first composed. This congregation common to a large number of Methodist preach- has existed here since the time of Charles II. It is ers and a still greater number of our people, and now greatly increased, and appears to be highly that just in proportion as they were cherished, the prosperous. It has a new and beautiful house of stability and peace of the church were jeopardized, worship, which will seat 12 or 1400 persons. Be-What gratitude do we not owe to God, that we were neath the chapel there are commodious school kept from following in your footsteps! Many of us rooms. The church has under its care eight Sunwith less discrimination and piety than I sincerely day schools in the town and different villages accord to you, had now been where some of the once around, in which nearly 800 children are instructed. zealous devotees of Millerism now are, drifting in A sort of circulating library of books in theology the gulf stream of skepticism and infidelity, or per- and other useful knowledge, is connected with the haps identified with the "scoffers of the last days." chapel-altogether indicating a degree of energy And now, brother, be not offended because I in the Society, and a desire to be useful, together have thus plainly spoken to you what was in my with corresponding prosperity, which are extremely

to precious souls who have forsaken both, good to is so prevalent. you, whom I should most heartily rejoice in seeing | The neighborhood of Southampton was a favo course you can pursue.

Affectionately,

THE CLOSING SCENES IN THE LIFE OF LORD CHATHAM.

tion of hostilities with America. Chatham had, attendants at a passing stag. during some time, absented himself from Parliament, in consequence of his growing infirmities .-He determined to appear in his place on this occasion, and to declare that his opinions were deci-

an apoplectic fit. Three or four lords who sat for ever!-is there no heaven? near him caught him in his fall. The House broke At sunrise next morning he suffered gloriouslyup in confusion. The dying man was carried to a martyr to his country and to liberty. the residence of one of the officers of Parliament, and was so far restored as to be able to bear a journey to Hayes. At Hayes, after lingering a few weeks, he expired in his seventieth year. His bed was watched to the last, with anxious tenderness, by his wife and children; and he well deserved their care. Too often haughty and wayward to time of sunset in Italy-what a magnificent scene forms, had inspired in the little circle at Hayes.

once restored him to his old place in the affection of his country. Who could hear unmoved of the fall of that which had been so great, and which had stood so long? The circumstances, too,

cession. The chief mourner was young William in the dark," &c. &c.

Southampton was the birth place of Dr. Watts. heart. I mean only good, (and I know my own interesting and encouraging in a country like this, heart,) good to the cause of truth, to the church, where a love of lifeless forms and empty ceremonies

estored to that elevated position of confidence, re- rite resort of the poet Cowper, who spent many of spect and influence which five years ago you so his early days here. At a short distance from the deservedly held among your brethren. Come, town, in the church of Millbrook, lie the remains brother, and be G. F. Cox again; a cordial wel- of the celebrated Robert Pollok, author of "The come awaits you; such as was accorded to Br. At. Course of Time." In plain sight is the "New kins, such as would make your heart glad, as would Forest," once the most extensive and interesting make Zion rejoice and give you a power for doing royal hunting grounds in the kingdom. It is nearly good which you will in vain seek in any other fifty miles in extent. It was set apart by William the Conqueror, or, as some English historians J. B. HUSTED. | choose to call him, William the First) and for many years was the favorite resort of those English monarchs who were attached to the pleasures of the chase. In the midst of this immense forest stands a stone, which is said to mark the place where The Duke of Richmond had given notice of an Edward, surnamed Rufus, received his death wound address to the throne against the further prosecu- from the glancing of an arrow, shot by one of his

ROBERT EMMET AND HIS LOVE.

'Twas the evening of a lovely day-the last day deally at variance with those of the Rockingham for the noble and ill-fated Emmet. A young lady party. He was in a state of great excitement. His stood at the castle gate and desired admittance into medical attendants were uneasy, and strongly ad- the dungeon. She was closely veiled, and the vised him to calm himself, and to remain at home. keeper could not imagine who she was, nor why But he was not to be controlled. His son William, one of such proud bearing should be a suppliant at and his son-in-law Lord Mahon, accompanied him the prison door. However, he granted the boonto Westminster. He rested himself in the Chan-led her to the dungcon, opened the massive iron relior's room till the debate commenced, and then, door, then closed it again, and the lovers were alone. leaning on his two young relatives, limped to his He was leaning against the prison wall with a The slightest particulars of that day were downcast head, and his arms were folded upon his remembered, and have been carefully recorded. breast. Gently she raised the veil from her face. advice and medicine may be had by the poor as He bowed, it was remarked, with great courtliness and Emmet turned to gaze upon all that earth conwell as the rich; by the young as well as the old: to those peers who rose to make way for him and tained for him-the girl whose sunny brow in the by all alike, without money and without price. his supporters. His crutch was in his hand. He days of boyhood had been his polar star-the maidwore, as was the fashion, a rich velvet coat. His en who had sometimes made him think "the world legs were swathed in flannel. His wig was so was all sunshine." The clanking of the heavy large, and his face so emaciated, that none of his chains sounded like a death knell to her ears, and features could be discerned except the high curve she wept like a child. Emmet said but little, yet of nose, and his eyes, which still retained a gleam he pressed her warmly to his bosom, and their feelings held a silent meeting-such a meeting per-When the Duke of Richmond had spoken, chance as is held in heaven, only there we part no Chatham rose. For some time his voice was in- more. In a low voice he besought her not to foraudible. At length his tones became distinct and get him when the cold grave received his inanimate his action animated. Here and there his hearers body-she spoke of by-gone days-the happy hours rought a thought or an expression which reminded of childhood, when his hopes were bright and glothem of William Pitt. But it was clear that he was rious, and he concluded by requesting her somenot himself. He lost the thread of his discourse, times to visit the places and scenes that were halhesitated, repeated the same words several times, lowed to his memory from the days of his infancy and was so confused, that in speaking of the Act of and should the world pronounce his name with Settlement, he could not recall the name of the scorn and contempt, he prayed she would still cling Electress Sophia. The House listened in solemn to him with affection, and remember him when all silence, and with the aspect of profound respect and others should forget. Hark! the church bell soundcompassion. The stillness was so deep that the ed, and he remembered the bour of execution, dropping of a handkerchief would have been heard. The turnkey entered, and, after dashing the tears The Duke of Richmond replied with great tender- from his eyes, be separated them from their long ness and courtesy; but, while he spoke, the old embrace, and led the lady from the dungeon. At man was observed to be restless and irritable. the entrance she turned, and their eyes met-they The Duke sat down. Chatham stood up again, could not say farewell-the door swung upon its pressed his hand on his breast, and sank down in heavy hinges, and they parted for ever. No! not

"And one-o'er her the myrtle showers, Its leaves by soft winds fanned: She faded 'midst Italian flowers-The last of that fair band.

Twas in the land of Italy-it was the gorgeous others, to them he had been almost effeminately A pale emaciated girl lay upon her bed of death. kind. He had through life been dreaded by his Oh! it was hard for her to die, far from her home, political opponents, and regarded with more awe in this beautiful land, where flowers bloom perenthan love even by his political associates. But no nial, and the balmy air comes freshly to the pining fear seems to have mingled with the affection which soul. Oh! no-her star had set! the brightness his fondness, constantly overflowing in a thousand of her dream had faded-her heart was broken. When ties have been formed on earth-close, burn-Chatham, at the time of his decease, had not, in ing ties, what is more heart rending and agonizing both Houses of Parliament, ten personal adherents. to the spirit than to find at last the beloved one is Half the public men of the age had been estranged snatched away, and all our love is given to a "passfrom him by his errors, and the other half by the ing flower." Enough; she died-the betrothed of exertions which he had made to repair his errors. Robert Emmet—the lovely Sarah Curran, Italy His last speech had been an attack at once on the contains her last remains-its flowers breathe their policy pursued by the government, and on the pol- fragrance over her grave, and the lulling tones of cy recommended by the opposition. But death at the shepherd's lute sound a requiem to her memory.

A TIDY WIFE IN A LIBRARY.

The following extract which is from an article seemed rather to belong to the tragic stage than to in Taits' Magazine, would seem to show that the real life. A great statesman, full of years and bump of order is developed differently on the mashonors, led forth to the senate-house by a son of culine and feminine head. An orderly man arrang rare hopes, and stricken down in full council while es his book-shelf, putting the works of one kind straining his feeble voice to rouse the drooping or treating of one subject, together. He goes away, spirit of his country, could not but be remembered contented with the idea, that now no effort of memwith peculiar veneration and tenderness. Detrac- ory will be required to know where a particular tion was overawed. The voice even of just and book is, amongst a few hundreds of volumes, and temperate censure was mute. Nothing was re- no useless time will be expended in seeking, when membered but the lofty genius, the unsullied pro- he shall have forgotten the place of each individual bity, the undisputed services of him who was no work. He has only to know the subject of the work more. For once, all parties were agreed. A pub- in question, and by this is guided to its place. Now lic funeral, a public monument, were eagerly voted. comes his tidy wife. The books of one size are The debts of the deceased were paid. A provision set together; little ones at the top, and great ones was made for his family. The city of London re- at the bottom. The prayer book cannot lie by the Biquested that the remains of the great man whom ble-it is too little; it must go along with an annua she had so long loved and honored, might rest un- and pocket dictionary, on to the top shelf. An atlas der the dome of her magnificent cathedral. But and a book of designing, must stand by the Bible, the petition came too late. Every thing was because her bump of tidiness (order run mad) has already prepared for the interment in Westminster found, or fancied, a connection between them, There is nothing this mad woman won't do. The Though men of all parties bad concurred in de- excllent arrangement of a dictionary, by means of creeing posthumous honors to Chatham, his corpse which one particular word may be found in a min was attended to the grave almost exclusively by ute, amongst many thousands, would be changed opponents of the government. The banner of the by her obedience to a favorite saw, " Little one lordship of Chatham was borne by Colonel Barre, at the top, and great ones at the bottom;" and attended by the Duke of Richmond, and Lord Rock- any one complained they could not find what they ingham, Burke, Saville and Dunning upheld the wanted, she would answer, "You should remember Lord Camden was conspicuous in the pro- where you put it; You ought to be able to go to it

Advertisements.

HOLMAN'S ENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

Washington St., Boston. STOCKS SCARFS DRAWERS. N. B. J. B. HOLMAN is Ger eral Agent for the

A stocks of FUR Goods to be found in New England, MUFFS, BOAS and TIPPETS made to order at shandice. Wholesale Rooms, 2d and 3d stories. The reason of this paper are respectfully invited to call at the eld star 173 Washington St., W. M. SHCTE

CHAS. B. ROBBINS by C ceived from the manufacturers, a to rate assertment of Ladies and Lentleng, Spring and Summer BOOTS AND SHOE-221 Main Street, Worcester.

COOKING STOVES

ON A NEW PLAN.

THE TROJAN PIONEER, a complete Summer and Y ter COOKING STOVE, for coal or wood, posses the advantage of a Cooking Range, a Cooking Stove, and the advantage of a Cooking Kange, a Cooking Stove, as grate, or fire place. Boiling, baking, roasting, broilin-ing, washing, heating irons, &c., &c., is all done in the or even the largest pudding or bean pots at the san There is a fire place under the oven which can be a ing and evening for boiling and baking—and requi-than any Summer baker. It is acknowledged by a than any Summer baker. It is acknowledged by examined this Stove, that it has advantages to Stove ever yet had. Sizes convenient—from family to that of a public house. Please call and Trojan before purchasing elsewhere. The Trethree silver medals awarded to it within one year the great State Fair in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. third at the Mechanica' Exhibition and Fair Sept., 1844. A complete assortment of ching Stoves—Cooking Ranges—Parlor, Entry toves-Stove Apparatus and Funnels of all de-At wholesale and retail, at the Stove and Hot Air Establishment, 51 and 53 Blackstone Str. Oct. 30. is2m GARD

Do you wish that your children should acquire a too.

ROBERT MERRY'S MUSEUM. edit author of the famous interesting tales of Pene-has now been published four years and is much the m ful work ever issued to awaken in young persons at reading. The following recommendation was sent to Tennessee, by a gentleman to whom we had sold the youmes of the work from the commen

Gentlemen,-Feeling a deep interest for the welfare of dren, I cannot refrain from speaking in the highest term commendation of a work published in Boston, called Ros MERRY's MUSEUM. I recently purchased the whole s in three volumes, and subscribed for the present year never have I met with a juvenile work that would at all pare with it. The pleasure and instruction it important o say nothing of its inestimable value to my children sider amply sufficient to reward me for the cost spent in the perusal of this delightful little work. the cost of this magazine would not induce me to do JOSEPH B: OUT my family. Memphis, Tenn., May 14, 1844.

Robert Merry's Museum is published in Boston, in numbers, at One Dollar a year in advance, and sent to any part of the United States. The ninth voi ce on the first of January next, and to those read this notice we would say, try it, and you will ag it is the best youth's magazine ever published in this

other country.

The eight back volumes, beautifully bound vearly volumes, will be sold to new subscribers for Ti Dollars. These volumes contain sixteen hundred opages of reading, and more than Six HUNDRED wood Cillustrating the various subjects treated upon. Parents, Ministers of the gospel, Teachers and other

earnestly requested to notice the above Address in all cases to the publishers, BRADBURY, SODEN & CO. N. B. Post Masters are authorized to remit moneys in ment for periodicals, free of postage. Oct.

Prouty & Mears'
Massachusetts Premium Plough PROUTY & CO. continue to manufacture Pro. MEARS' PATENT CENTRE DRAUGHT PLO and they have added to their already extended new patterns, combining new and important im adapting them to all the different qualities of soil, rious systems of culture; especially to an approximate the system, which is admitted to be the good husbandry—and why? For the reason, that the furrow slice in a fine, lively, friable state, c lumps and disarranging its particles, thereby class for plants. Hence as but one ploughing is requ moment may be taken for its performance, who will be found to be in far better condition than tracted labor of two or three cross-ploughings : Their castings are of a superior quality, both i and materials. By using pure iron and an improvement melting, they offer castings of less weight, possessi RIOR STRENGTH AND DURABILITY, which

ling the points, wings and landsides, and the exceller y and finish of the wood-work, renders their ploughs espect, the very article which the wants a farmer demand.

The high character of the Centre Draught Pleugh. ntly sustained by a continued and extended pat perfect accordance with the decision of an able committee of the Massachusetts Agricultur awarding to the inventors the sum of \$100, the um ever given in this country for doing the be least draught, in a trial open to the whole Un effort of the ploughman, and turning a furrow and six inches deep, with a draught of only compact and well swarded land, being much draught of any plough of which we have any re-Besides the great State premium of Massachus tre Draught has taken the high premiums in New

sylvama, Delaware and Maryland. Last fall, where the Plough was the particular object for took the highest premiums in four different S County-Ploughing Matches, their performance of the county-Ploughing Matches, the ation of our best farmers, and premiums too nur tion were awarded for the excellent work done ng, and consequently could not know at the ti-by whom any one of the lands was ploughed." by whom any one of the lands were this trial I? Worcester ploughs, and only 5 of Pronts and yet to ALL THESE FIVE PREMIUMS WER IMOUSLY AWARDED, and those of the highest de-

while the Centre Draught Plough is taking prizes and gaining more and more in favor with appointed competitors are boasting "loud and is premiums awarded for the skill of ploughmen an trained teams, or won by extraordinary exertic there there was no competition; and they have r quent cry of "Centre Draught Humbug" by wh dent that the busy hum of public opinion, merits of these ploughs, is by a kind o ness of its truth.
MISREPRESENTATIONS have also been

to the trials in Essex County, by publishing tables manufactured for the purpose, giving to an advantage which the Re hibit, and which called forth from them the forebuke, AS MAY BE SEEN BY REF THE REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE 1843:—" We hope they will have the fairn the facts into view, and not a gaibled selection times been done, and thereby entirely misreps the acts into yew, and thereby entirely misrej pressions intended to be made by the Comm The Centre Draught Plough still stands in defiance to all competitors, and so it will, as command the best practice, science, skill necessary to effect any improvement of which ble, and we give constant attention to the subject Constantly on hand, Shares, Landsides, and A most Ploughs in use, and farming Implements of Also Grass, Field, Garden, and Flower Seeds

others supplied on favorable terms.

FARMER'S WAREOUSE. 19 & 20 North arket and 20 Clinton Sts. Box eb. 19.

METHODIST BOOKS may be had tity at wholesale or retail at the lowest case calling on HENRY BAKER No. 50 South Main Street, Providence, Providence of the Company of the Com

PAPER WAREHOUSE & BOOKSTO AY, LYON & CO., corner of Milk and Exch Portland, keep constantly on hand a large a all kinds of Paper and School Books; also, a 20 ment of Methodist and Sabbath School Boo large assortment of Room Papers, from 12 1-20 roll. Cash paid for rags. eptf

OF THE HERALD AND JOURNAL

The HERALD AND JOURNAL is published

2.00 per annum, in advance.
2. All subscriptions discontinued at the expiration of est teen months, anless paid.
3. All the travelling preachers in the New England, Postence, Maine, and New Hampshire Conferences, are suited agents, to whom payment may be made.
4. All Communications designed for publication, should addressed to the Editor, at Boslon, post paid.
5. Letter on husiness should be addressed to the Age. addressed to the Editor, at Boston, post paid.

5. Letters on business should be addressed to tat Boston, and be post paid, unless containing \$10.

new subscribers.

6. All biographies, accounts of revivals, and other involving facts, must be accompanied with writers.

We wish agents to be particular to write the names

scribers, and the name of the post office to which to be sent, in such a manner that there can be no

standing or mistake. DAVID H. ELA. PRINTER.

THE

To the Am VERY DE kind letter Many, many ance. In o published th several new us. We ha dently good a proof of eucounter. labors are in so languid i You have Saintonge.

turning from a great wor we have de waiting to s minds of th time of the voted to sen gelize and to grants to t means allow of colporten the expense. You have friend, the The Farewell year's imprise has attempte

the state. 11

now in prise with a patier respect. W they will all deemer. St than can be rette to your tian interest: himself tried dishonor. \ consent to ac captivity is o on the eve o cuted. He man. We are ab written by P the prize our The Duty of

ter 1, What 3, Do you re the Bible? also refutes v the Bible. We feel m the Christian give to our S having come many things The Lord his the good you When you

work, full of

country we s children are good. They shut to the G verting the pa Yours very

THE

What does

need at the swers-MORE correctness o in fearful pe word that the divide us? not slavery, b thing. Supp south, should dust, and beg God of heave ing of the Sp and upon eve every existing of the church I verily believ When our

tenacious of even when no we contend I talk much of duct seem to that's all abou city than hun marks apply hour, I do no too well satisf tion is the res this remark I worthy mem! my Judge. O that I ha

a more devote

blessed be Go

Christ he is r

us look at our

there is a lar

Methodist E thankfully bel ingly deficien have we not prove that ou was, while w backslidings? privilege of constant evid And yet de out such evi We also belie this life, the tion. But he " pearl of gre our ministers do we insist ness! How

on this subje many instance things are so. too, should ke to God, and g for ever to hi O, it is ti ong us mo humiliation, n in Christ, me living. We Rules. In a ings are sad aside; the ru

" manner

garded; and Consider tho and members promised before "covenant br